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Albany Express Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
.....4:00 P. M. Lebanon.....9:30 P. M.
.....4:45 A. M. Portland.....10:30 A. M.
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.....2:30 A. M. Corvallis.....12:35 P. M.
.....1:30 P. M. Portland.....6:15 P. M.
this connect with trains of Oregon Pacific aquina Bay.
Express Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
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.....4:45 A. M. Portland.....9:00 A. M.
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CONGRESS.

The House Passes the Anti-Polygamy Bill.

SOME ELOQUENT SPEECHES MADE.

The Mormon Delegate's Plea for Polygamy—John Randolph Tucker's Reply—Mitchell Speaks on Interstate Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Dolph to-day filed an application with the postmaster-general asking that the free delivery system be extended to Salem. The department officials state that they will receive all such applications and will thereupon appoint inspectors to make an examination of the cities in which the service is asked, and to perfect arrangements whereby the law can be carried into effect as soon as congress makes the necessary appropriation. The law as passed does not make it compulsory upon the postmaster-general to extend free delivery to cities hauling more than ten thousand inhabitants or whose receipts are over $10,000 per annum, but clothes him with discretionary power. It is probable that Walla Walla and possibly Tacoma may be made free delivery offices after the close of the next fiscal year, the gross receipts at the former being for last year something over $8,000, and at the latter a trifle less than $9000.

THE PROPOSED NEW LAND DISTRICT.

Sherman yesterday strove again to secure action by the house on the bill creating a new land district in Oregon, but Morrison, of Illinois, raised an objection. Later Morrison explained that he objected to the consideration of all such bills on the ground that the house committee on appropriations refuse to appropriate money to carry the laws into effect.

SIGNAL STATION AT M'MINNVILLE.

A letter was mailed to-day to Prof. Crawford, of McMinnville, stating that under the existing law it was impossible to comply with his request for the establishment of a volunteer signal service station at McMinnville college.

POSTOFFICE MATTERS.

The postoffice department has designated Prineville as a separating office, and will allow the postmaster $150 per annum for additional clerk hire from February 1. The following postmasters for the fourth class offices have been appointed: A. C. Plummer, Carlton, P. P. Fadden, Franklin, King county, W. T.; C. A. Crat, Hillsdale, Whatcom county, W. T.; George May, Multno, Clackamas county, Or.

T. C. J.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The house proceeded to the consideration of the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill, and the Tucker substitute therefor.

ANTI-POLYGAMY DEBATE.

E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, gave a brief sketch of the establishment of the Mormon church in Utah and the efforts which had been made by congress to suppress the practice of polygamy. These efforts had been only partially successful, owing to the difficulty of obtaining proof of polygamous marriage. Congress should take the matter in hand, not in a spirit of persecution, but with a determination that the evil and wrong of polygamy should cease. It is now growing, and is not confined to the boundaries of Utah. His friend, the legislature of Utah, would not strangle it, but congress must, and fortunately congress could. It had the legal power under the constitution, and it had the means at hand to exercise it. He fully believed, not only that the pending bill would be found constitutional, but that, if supplemented by the proposed constitutional amendment it would relieve the country from all fear of it and its cognate evils. The Mormon church disposed of life and liberty. It dictated laws and in the name of religion it imposed the practice of polygamy. This people and this church defied the moral sense of civilization, and by antagonistic to the principles and institutions of the pending bill, he was unalterably opposed to one provision, that abolishing female suffrage in the territory of Utah. He stood appalled at the first suggestion of taking the electoral franchise from a considerable class of people accustomed to its use. Would the precedent here made be invoked hereafter, and if so, in what direction? But, though protesting against this provision, he would waive his objection and heartily support the bill.

THE MORMON DELEGATE TALKS.

Caine, of Utah, earnestly opposed the measure as undemocratic, un-American and wantonly destructive of human rights, and because it set at naught the immutable principles upon which the common rights of man were bottomed, and urged the Mormons and their church over to insatiable spoilers. He sketched the settlement of Utah by the Mormons, depicted the persecutions to which they had been subjected, and highly eulogized the Mormon people for their industry, intelligence and honesty. Passing on to the constitutional discussion of the provisions of the bill, he declared that the proscription of the test oath as a prerequisite to the mere exercising of the right of suffrage, was not only odious to every American, but a clear violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution. It might be said that the right of suffrage was not expressly secured by the constitution, but he contended that while legislature might declare the right of suffrage forfeited by reason of the commission of crime, it could not inflict a punishment on a man because he would not swear that he would never be guilty of a certain offense. This provision of the bill was preposterous, because it emasculated the citizenship of a man without due process of law. He appealed to the house to consider well before it assented to the monstrous proposition contained in the bill. He knew too well the influences that would be set to work to accomplish the passage of the measure. He realized that the air had been made pregnant with baseless calumnies, slanders and innumerable falsehoods, ceaselessly concocted and persistently disseminated. Religious bigotry and bitterness were arrayed against his people. Political necessity, and hypocrisy and all the kindred pecksniffianism joined in the hue and cry. Platform, pulpit and press were mighty engines for the manufacture of public sentiment. Their batteries were directed constantly and with full force upon the Mormons. He knew that it was well nigh impossible for any man in public life to stem popular clamor against them, which were shown to be false, and the whole nation, if the words of blatant men prevailed, was arrayed against them, determined upon their destruction.

He asked the house to pause. It could not afford to take a step which was determined upon such insufficient and untrustworthy testimony. He pledged his word and his character that the statements upon which this legislation was based, were without foundation in fact. Time, the corrector of evils, would right this wrong, if such it were; and the fiat of the Eternal had already declared that every vestige of Mormonism shall be swept away by the peaceful progress of events, if it is not that which God in his wisdom has appointed to survive as the fittest.

Bennett, of North Carolina, opposed the bill. In speaking of the clause requiring all the male inhabitants of Utah to register and to swear to uphold and observe the laws, including this act, he said: "We are again to be subjected to that state of things which the South ended in a popular uprising."

THE RIGHT OF CONGRESS.

Reed of Maine said that congress had a right to make rules and regulations for territories. As to Utah, he was not sure that the wisest course would not be for congress to take complete control of that territory; and why? In that territory a long time ago a body of religionists had taken possession of certain property belonging to the United States. It was not only a body of religionists. It was a people that had a policy. That was the keynote of the situation. They intended to people that territory exclusively with Mormons and to segregate to themselves as a separate band a portion of the property of the United States. That hierarchy had kept up ever since. Their organization was an organization inside of the United States and controlling one of its territories. It was useless to call this bill an assault upon religion. It was an assault upon a band of men organized for the purpose of exclusively controlling a territory which belongs to the people of the United States. To-day congress was rooting out an unpossessed parcel of land that belonged to the people and that should have been open and free to them all. Polygamy was only one of the manifestations of the bad condition of society in that territory. It might be asked why we did not let them carry out the principles that actuate them. Because some day or other these people might be admitted into fellowship in the union of states. And while he recognized to the fullest extent the right to local self-government and the right of preservation of local institutions; while he deemed that right one of the strongest bulwarks of liberty, nevertheless this country must be in line with the progress of thought and feeling if it was a strong nation. The differences that were to be tolerated must be kept within reasonable limits, which shall enable the nation to be united in thought and feeling against all exterior opposition.

AN ELOQUENT DENUNCIATION.

Tucker of Virginia said the supreme court had held that there was no right of suffrage by any inhabitant of a territory, as there was a right of suffrage by the citizen of a state; that an absolute determination of the question of the government of territories was in the power of congress, subject to the constitution, and that whether a man or woman should be allowed to vote was a question for congress to decide. There had never been a question to which the attention of the committee that had been examined with more earnest care, and the committee had come to the conclusion that something must be done if the United States did not desire to declare that they were unable to cope with the question of Mormonism. The territory of the United States did not belong to the first little squad of men which came and squatted upon it and said, "We are monarchs of all we survey." It belonged to the United States, and it was for the United States to say that this territory should not be monopolized by any class of men, or by any church.

There was no doubt about the power of congress in the matter. The bill violated neither the letter nor the spirit of the constitution. Though he had reported the bill he would vote against it, if he thought there was one thing in it which entrenched upon the conscience even of a Mormon. He did not care about what a Mormon believed, but he must not put his belief into act, if thereby, he infringed upon the rights of other men.

What was polygamy? It was a crime by the law of every state in Christendom, ever since Christ interpreted Judah's law and gave out—"For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother and cleave unto his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh." "They twain," and not a whole bundle! [Laughter and applause.]

A RELIC OF A BARBAROUS AGE.

Ever since Christ uttered this sentiment all christian nations had adopted monogamy. [Applause.] The nucleus of the nation was in the homes of the people, the one man and the one woman, the one man loving supremely none but her and the one woman loving supremely none but him. Thank God, there were such homes yet. [Applause.] That was the foundation of the body politic. Without it there would not be a Christian state that would be fit to live in. [Applause.] In Utah the heart of the husband was diffused among a number. That was the basis of a civilization that went out 2000 years ago, except in Asia. Ours was the basis, the principle of the civilization of to-day: the Mormons, that of the ancient civilization. Could they be brought together? Could they live side by side? Was there a man who would vote to admit the polygamous state of Utah into the Union? [Cries of "No, no."

Then what was congress to do? The gentleman from Utah, (Caine) said, "Wait; if we are wrong, we will sink," but the government wanted Utah to become one of the states of the Union; why did it not come in? Because there were 150,000 Mormons who would establish polygamy as one of the institutions of that state. It was the duty of congress to prepare Utah to come into the Union, and to prepare it, the extirpating, the rooting out of that which was alien to the genius of our institutions was necessary. He believed that if the bill were enacted into a law, and supplemented by the proposed constitutional amendment, Mormonism would go to pieces, he meant as a polygamous institution, that Utah would be peopled by free people and would be ready to come into the Union. He was going out of public life, and if he could do anything to establish a proper system in this Christian Territory, to uproot this thing that had been a blot upon its fame, and to permit it to come into the free sisterhood of states, based on the idea of Christian homes, he would feel that his humble public life would not be in vain. [Loud and long continued applause.]

Scott, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer an amendment to the bill.

Tucker declined to permit him to do so, saying that he wanted to pass the bill here and now, so that the 12th of January, 1887, would be memorable in the history of the country. [Applause].

The house substitute was then agreed to, and the senate bill as thus amended was passed without division, only eight members rising to demand the yeas and nays. The house then adjourned.

THE BILL AS PASSED.

The anti-Mormon bill, as it passed the house to-day by the adoption of Tucker's substitute for the Edmunds senate bill, makes a lawful husband or wife of any person prosecuted for bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, a competent witness against the accused, and further provides for the registration of all marriages, making it a misdemeanor for any person to violate the provisions relative to such registration. It annuls all the territorial laws providing for the identification of voters or electors at any election, and also all the laws conferring on the territorial courts the power to determine divorce cases, and abolish woman suffrage in the territory of Utah. Penalties are prescribed for unlawful intercourse, and polygamy is defined as a marriage between one person of one sex and more than one person of another sex, and is declared to be a felony. The financial corporations known as the "Church of Latter Day Saints" and the "Perpetual Emigration Land company," are dissolved, and the attorney general is directed to wind them up by the process of the courts, and all laws for an organized militia of the territory and the creation of the Nauvoo legion are annulled. Polygamists are made ineligible to vote, and a test oath is prescribed to all persons desiring to vote, that they will obey the laws of the United States, and especially the laws in respect to crimes defined in this and the original Edmunds act. The bill provides for the immediate appointment by the president, of all judges and selectmen of the county and probate courts, and by the governor, of all justices of the peace, sheriffs, constables and other county and district officers. The bill, as amended by the adoption of the substitute, will now be transmitted to the senate for the action of that body.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Manderson introduced a bill to facilitate promotions and to retire from active service on their own application, officers of the army who served during the war of the rebellion three years, as officers or enlisted men in the volunteer or regular army; referred.

Dolph, from the committee on coast defenses, reported as an amendment to be offered, an item appropriating $5,000,000 for the construction of fortifications and works of defense; ordered printed.

Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the army appropriation bill with amendments; ordered printed.

On motion of Ingalls, the senate bill to amend section 3749 of the revised statutes in regard to renting or selling government property, was taken up and passed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The senate then, at 1:15 P. M., resumed consideration of the interstate commerce bill, and was addressed by Call, who declared his concurrence in the great objects of public policy that were sought to be carried into effect by the original bill and by the conference report.

Ingalls expressed the hope that Cullom would not insist on a vote to-day. The discussion had developed in the press and in other organs of public opinion, an intense feeling, and much was expressed which he regarded as profitable to those who were engaged in the consolidation of the subject.

Call referred to the facts stated in the work of Poor, that the capital of the railroads of the country exceeds their actual cost by $3,000,000,000. The rates charged for transportation were no pay to interest and dividends on this fictitious and pretended capital. The people were now paying an annual tax of $300,000,000 on this fictitious capital. He could see nothing in that (if it were permitted to continue) but the ruin of the republic. No regulation of interstate commerce could be made that permitted this enormous annual tax. Did the conference report try to remedy this evil? It did not. On the contrary, it implicitly licensed, in failing to provide any remedy for it. The reasonable rates sought to be established by the bills should be reasonable rates, calculated on the amounts actually invested in the construction and operation of the railroads. If that could not be done, then the bill was futile. He was in favor of going much farther than the bill went. He was in favor of a law defining that the basis of every reasonable rate should be that which permitted a fair return for the capital actually invested in railroads. He would, however, vote for the pending bill, because it would accomplish no hurt or harm, but he regarded it as no remedy for the existing evils, and no triumph for those who desire to see interstate commerce regulated. Although he would vote for the bill he would prefer to have it further considered by the conference committee.

Brown made an argument in opposition to the bill.

MITCHELL, OF OREGON.

Mitchell, of Oregon, very seriously doubted, and had always doubted, whether the short and long haul provision would cheapen local freights, while, on the other hand, a vital blow would be struck by it at transcontinental and through commerce, and at the foreign commerce of the country. As a rule, the great bulk of the profits realized by the railroad companies came, not from the through business, but from the local business; and it was fair to assume that these companies would always look primarily to their own interest and not to the interests of the general public. He would agree, therefore, that there would be no hesitation on the part of the transportation companies in abandoning their through freight business rather than give up their profits on local business. For one he did not prefer that result. He believed that in such an event there would be such secret combinations between the powerful transcontinental companies, including the water lines, as would increase the through freight and thus enable them to maintain their present high charges on short hauls. He therefore believed that the provision would prove to be a cheat, a deception and a fraud. He laid great stress on the fact that the conditions and circumstances of the through transcontinental business were entirely dissimilar to that of the local business, and that, therefore, the fourth section would not apply to it. He therefore declared that the section was an absolutely harmless piece of legislation so far as the interests of the railroad companies were concerned, and was wholly and absolutely impotent and ineffective so far as giving protection to the shippers was concerned. It was worse than throwing a tub to the whale. He would vote for a recommittal of the bill, with instructions to amend the second and fourth sections by striking out the words "under substantially similar circumstances and conditions."

Cullom stated that there were three or four senators who desired to speak upon the bill, and who had engagements for this evening. He would not therefore ask for a vote to-night, but would do so before adjournment.

Harris asked unanimous consent to have the vote taken to-morrow, but Aldrich objected.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL CHIT-CHAT.

TRADE DOLLARS AND SILVER BULLION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The house committee on coinage, weights and measures, to-day took up for consideration the senate bill providing that after July 1 trade dollars will be redeemed to the extent of $500,000 monthly, and shall be counted as part of the monthly purchase of bullion, as now required by the act of 1878. An amendment striking out that portion of the bill requiring the money redeemed to be counted as part of the monthly purchase of bullion was voted down. Another amendment, providing for an extension of six months after the passage of the bill of the time for redemption was carried. Mr. Scott was ordered to report the bill to the house and take such action as may be necessary to secure its consideration. A favorable report was also ordered on Mr. Bland's resolution, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the amount of silver bullion purchased monthly under the act of February, 1878.

SECRET SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The postmaster at Buffalo, Wyoming, has resigned.

The senate in secret session took up and defeated for an hour the British extradition treaty, but adjourned without action.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The conferees on the part of the two houses of congress to-day reached a formal agreement on the electoral count bill, and expected to present their reports to-morrow.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Bayard has written a letter to Senator Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, in which he says he learns that there is a strong desire on the part of the government of Spain that raisins and currants, which now pay 1 and 2 cents per pound duty there, respectively, should pay the same duty on entering the United States. "It is represented to this department," says the secretary, "that an equalization of the duties on these two articles would have a most beneficial effect upon the negotiations now pending between the two countries for a more liberal commercial intercourse." The secretary favors the suggestion.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The controller of the currency has authorized the organization of the Albany National Bank of Laramie City, Wyoming. Capital, $100,000 to commence business.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve croup, whooping cough and bronchitis. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., agents.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

Death of Lord Iddlesleigh in Salisbury's Apartments.

THE MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN.

Bismarck again Urges his Army Bill which, it is said, will not Pass—The All-Important Eastern Question.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Lord Iddlesleigh is dead. Thus far but meager particulars are known regarding his death. It has been ascertained, however, that he was taken ill suddenly this afternoon while in conference with Lord Salisbury, and that death ensued shortly after.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—It has now been ascertained that Lord Iddlesleigh was not taken with his fatal illness while engaged in conversation with Salisbury, but that he fainted while ascending the stairs of Salisbury's residence in Downing street, and he was taken into the prime minister's room and almost instantly expired.

THE CAUSE OF HIS DEATH.

Dr. Mortimer Granville, Lord Iddlesleigh's physician, has issued a bulletin in relation to his lordship's death. In it he says Lord Iddlesleigh for many years past has suffered with cardiac affections, which, while not placing his life in immediate peril, rendered the prospect of its sudden termination only too possible. He died of syncope. The melancholy event, although startling to those around, has not been unforeseen by his immediate friends, and has been anticipated by his medical attendants.

NOT UNEXPECTED.

Sir James Ferguson, under secretary for foreign affairs, in an interview said: "Lord Iddlesleigh, a moment before leaving the foreign office, spoke to me very calmly about the office. He expressed the hope that our separation would not be permanent. Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, was waiting to see him about the Emin Bey expedition, and Iddlesleigh asked me to see Stanley and make another appointment for the latter in the evening. Lord Iddlesleigh was looking well, in fact better than usual. He conversed with me pleasantly and when we parted he was in good spirits."

The body of Iddlesleigh lies in Salisbury's room. The prime minister arrived shortly after Iddlesleigh was taken ill and while the doctors were trying to rally him. He is greatly affected by the death of his former minister.

Manlers, Salisbury's private secretary, says: "The moment Lord Iddlesleigh came inside the ante-room he sank upon a chair. He was in the next room. Hearing groans I went into the ante-room and lifted him to a sofa. The doctors were in immediate attendance and remedies were applied, but Lord Iddlesleigh never spoke. He died twenty minutes after he was taken ill. His son, Henry Stafford Northcote, was sent for but did not reach his father until ten minutes after all was over. He left later for the family seat to tell his mother of her husband's death."

HOW HE LEFT THE OFFICE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Lord Iddlesleigh worked in the foreign office all the forenoon arranging for his retirement. He has been staying at Lord Fortescue's, his own town residence being under repair. He had a good night's rest, and remarked at breakfast, with evident satisfaction, "I shall leave no arrears, which is more than every one can say who resigns office. Lady Iddlesleigh and Viscount St. Eyre will arrive in London early this morning. At various gatherings throughout the country expression has been given to feelings of the deepest regret and sympathy over the death of Lord Iddlesleigh.

THE QUEEN'S SYMPATHY.

The queen was deeply affected by the news of the earl's death, and immediately sent a telegram expressing her sympathy for the widow and family. Gladstone, who always highly esteemed Iddlesleigh, was much affected.

MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN.

An Institute in the Interests of English Commerce is Decided upon.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A meeting was held in St. James palace to-day of persons interested in the promotion of the establishment of an imperial institute. The Prince of Wales presided. In explaining the object of the meeting, he said the general feeling of the people of the empire favored the giving of some signal proof of love and loyalty to the queen on the occasion of the celebration of her reign. An imperial institute was the finest memorial that could be selected. This would form a practical means of communication with the colonies. He commended the idea of such an institute, which, he said, would be regarded as a center from which the knowledge of England's commerce and industry would be extended. He relied upon assistance being found to support the institute and predicted that it would be a lasting benefit to this and future generations.

A resolution was passed that an imperial institute would be a fitting memorial of the queen's jubilee and directing that the people of the queen's dominion shall be appealed to for funds to support and maintain the institute.

A meeting was held at the Mansion house after the adjournment of the St. James Palace meeting. Many noble and distinguished people attended this meeting, among the more conspicuous being Earl Granville, the Marquis of Lorne, Sir Farrer Herschell, Baron Rothschild, ex-Attorney-General James, Mr. Goschen and Prof. Huxley. The meeting adopted a resolution declaring that in grateful recognition of the blessings enjoyed by the English people during her majesty's presence on the throne, a memorial worthy of her record and of the completion of fifty years of her reign should be erected by voluntary contributions from British subjects throughout her empire's dominions. The meeting refused to consider an amendment to the effect that in the face of the poverty and discontent prevalent among the working classes of Great Britain it would be unwise to spend money upon a work which would be in the interest of one class alone. The meeting approved as the form of memorial to be adopted, the imperial institute recommended by the Prince of Wales on the plan suggested by him. A remarkable incident among the meeting was the reading of a telegram from Lord Iddlesleigh in reply to the committee's invitation to attend its meeting, apologizing for his absence, which he described as necessary on account of indisposition.

ENGLAND.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT PROBABLE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Referring to the question of the dissolution of parliament about Easter, the *Post's* London correspondent says he is convinced it has passed from the region of political forecast to that of practical certainty. The government is simply unable to go to sleep. In eighteen months Lord Salisbury has lost three of his ablest ministers, Carnarvon, Churchill and Iddlesleigh. The unionist alliance is cracking all around. A considerable case of the young Tory members are ready to support Churchill. There will be great discord in the cabinet on the coming local government bill, which was supposed to be an immense conservative success. The difference of opinion is so great that influential conservatives inside and outside the government are urging Salisbury not to attempt to introduce the measure. Although its introduction means the instant and complete collapse of the party, yet it is difficult to see how he can avoid doing so. The enforced retirement of Lord Iddlesleigh was a piece of sharp practice on Salisbury's part. When coalition became necessary all the ministers sent in their resignations formally, in order to leave Salisbury free handed. Naturally among them was Iddlesleigh, who never dreamed that he would be the one chosen for the massacre. Salisbury jumped at the opportunity and accepted the resignation by return post. Churchill is in high spirits. He said yesterday privately that everything was going as well as possible for him.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A distinguished personage, closely associated with the negotiations between the powers relating to the eastern question, says: "There is no misunderstanding between England and Turkey over the candidacy of the Prince of Mingrelia as a successor to Prince Alexander. England and Austria have not agreed on any candidate. Salisbury stands for a strict observance of the letter and spirit of the treaty of Berlin, and either of the signatory powers forcing a candidate against the wishes of the people would be destroying that instrument and establishing a principle that would eventuate in its abrogation. Turkey merely recommended the acceptance of the Prince of Mingrelia, not as an indorsement of Russia's claim, but as a means of saving the occupation of Bulgaria by Russia and to prevent war between Austria and Russia. Austria having notified Russia that occupation would be regarded as *casus belli*. Salisbury has received an explanation to the above effect and must is satisfied. There is certainly no Anglo-Austrian alliance by treaty,

GOV. MOODY.

His Last Report to the Legislative Assembly.

A COMPREHENSIVE STATEMENT.

The State's Finances—Swamp Lands—The Public Buildings—The Fishing Interests—And Other Matters.

Gentlemen of the Oregon Legislature.—Permit me, as an introduction to this my last report to congratulate you upon the favorable auspices under which you are assembled. Our people are blessed with general good health and with bountiful harvests. Business interests throughout the state are in a prosperous condition. There is everywhere a fair reward and demand for labor. Our state is free from debt, and the promise of the future is full of hope and inspiration.

It is my duty to furnish you with a general statement of the condition of the affairs of the state, referring you, for minute details and more specific information, to the reports of the various state officers which will be placed before you.

FINANCES

A full exhibit of the financial condition of the state is given in the reports of the secretary of state and state treasurer. As will appear from these reports the amount remaining in the treasury on the 1st day of January, 1887, was $84,488 42. The financial condition of the state is now better than it has ever been in all of its previous history. Under the act approved February 26, 1885, empowering the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer to compute and declare the state levy for taxes, the amount of the levy for current expenses was in 1885 reduced to 3 5-10 mills and in 1886 to 1 14-20 mills.

Since my assumption of the duties of the executive office, the state tax levy has been reduced from 5½ mills to the amount of the present levy. Within this time a portion of the insane asylum has been finished and it has been furnished throughout, the brick stockade about the penitentiary grounds has been built, four additional workshops and a large wing to the main penitentiary building have been erected, large tracts of land for the use of the asylum and penitentiary have been purchased, the assembly chamber, and all of the halls and corridors, and the western approach and a portion of the eastern approach of the state capitol have been completed, together with various minor improvements in the public buildings of the state, involving an expenditure of fully a quarter of a million of dollars. It is believed that, by proper management, the present levy of 1 14-20 mills can be still further reduced, since the old debts, which have been hampering the last two state administrations, have been finally disposed of, and since the necessity for heavy expenditures in the matter of public improvements will probably not be pressing for many years to come. Besides the usual revenue arising from taxation, it is probable that the state will, within the next few months, receive from the general government the sum of about $351,000 due her for debts contracted and damages sustained in the suppression of Indian war depredations. Great credit is due Hon R. P. Earhart, secretary of state, for the interest he has taken in the preparation of these claims for presentation to the authorities in Washington. The levy already made will meet the current expenses of the state for the ensuing year. Should the amount which is about to be paid by the general government to the state be applied to warrants, the present levy of expenses will be sufficient to meet those expenses for a period of two years and leave a surplus probably sufficient to complete the capitol building. Since your last biennial session there has been received from the sale of swamp lands the sum of about $71,000, which has been applied to warrants on the outstanding wagon road warrants, payable from this fund. There are outstanding warrants payable exclusively from the proceeds of this fund the sum of about $50,000, which constitutes the sole indebtedness of the state. The amounts thus far received have mainly come from the first payment upon these lands, leaving a balance due the state thereon of from $800,000 to $1,000,000.

The report of Hon. R. P. McCornack, clerk of the board of school land commissioners, will show the condition of the various land grants belonging to the state, and of the fund arising from the sale of the same. The report shows the condition of these funds to be as follows:

Common school fund, principal	$[illegible]
Agricultural college fund, principal	[illegible]
University fund, principal	[illegible]

SWAMP LANDS

In all of those states which have received from the general government a grant of the swamp lands within their borders the settlement and adjustment of the grant and the disposal of the lands has been a fruitful source of embarrassment and positive disorder and litigation. In this state the difficulties connected with the subject have been aggravated by the enactment in 1870 by the state legislature of a law for the sale of these lands which was singularly loose and prodigal in its provisions, and under which, within a very short time, practically all of the land of the state, and much, doubtless, that was not of that character, was filed upon and claimed.

During the administration of Gov. Grover the state was offered by the interior department either of two modes of identifying the lands falling within the grant—the returns of the field notes of the deputy surveyor, duly sworn to, or the affidavits of witnesses personally cognizant of the character of the lands. By a joint resolution of the legislature, passed in 1874, the latter plan was adopted. Subsequently, during the administration of Gov. Thayer, this plan was modified by the institution of a board of commission, consisting of one member appointed by the general land office and one by the governor of this state, who were to make personal examination of the lands and report thereon. At all times since the adoption of the modified plan, the attitude of the state authorities has been incautious and persistent in their efforts to secure a speedy settlement of the grant, though it must be confessed with a success which has not been equal to our just expectations.

In this connection it is proper to refer to the efforts of Capt. John Mullan, our state agent in Washington, who has been faithful in urging the adjustment of these matters.

In my message to the legislative assembly at the regular session of 1885, I gave a detailed statement of what had been done up to that time. The selections made by Messrs Ping and Hewett, therein referred to, are still awaiting action by the department of the interior. Mr. Ping, the government agent, was withdrawn from the work in 1883, and notwithstanding the active endeavors of the executive of the state to have the work resumed, the authorities of the general government neglected to co-operate further with the state, with the single exception of detailing a special agent to make an examination of about 500 acres, until 1886, when they deputed a subordinate of the U. S. land department to continue the examination under the agreement. Mr. Frank A. Abernethy was appointed on the part of the state to act in conjunct on with him. Feeling that almost any adjustment of the question was better than the existing conditions, and that the interests of the state would be best subserved by the prompt abandonment of its claim to lands as to the character of which there could be any doubt, I instructed the agent on the part of the state to proceed to the completion of the work designated as rapidly as possible that the interests of the state were concerned not so much in obtaining title to a large area of land as in the speedy adjustment of the grant, and that whenever there appeared to him to be a reasonable ground for claiming that a particular tract of land was not swamp, he should at once so list it. Mr. Abernethy, in the work performed by him, has faithfully and intelligently carried out these instructions. Large amounts of land were listed by the commission, the character of the land, parcel by parcel, was agreed upon, and lists were prepared accordingly; but for some reason, of which I am not advised, he the agent of the government, upon his return from the field, declined to sign any of said lists. It will thus be seen that no effort has been spared on the part of the state authorities to dispose of the swamp land question, but under the law the secretary of the interior has the exclusive authority in the premises, and a final determination of the question is dependent entirely upon his action. The rapid advance of immigration into the regions where most of the lands claimed are swamp and overflowed is, daily adds to the urgency and difficulty of the subject, while the existence of claims to lands of indefinite extent and undetermined validity not only retards the settlement of the country, but is a source of constant irritation between rival claimants. The state, as I conceive, is powerless in the matter except as it may, through proper channels, stimulate the zeal of the authorities and afford a ready concurrence in any proposed action on their part. I have endeavored, so far as the subject came within my province, to conform my actions to this course. If the results have not been commensurate with my hopes I feel conscious that the responsibility does not lie with the executive office. Like all questions affecting the disposal of the public lands, this subject is one in which every citizen justly feels a deep and lively interest, and this circumstance has made it a favorite topic for the charlatan and demagogue, affording them opportunity to appeal to public prejudice through representations usually misleading and frequently maliciously false. The subject is of sufficient importance to deserve all the attention which can be given it, and I invite your most thorough scrutiny into the management thereof.

Full information concerning the disposal of these and other lands belonging to the state will be found in the report of the board of commissioners. From information there furnished it appears reasonably certain that, within the ensuing two years funds will be received from the sale of swamp lands, sufficient to pay all indebtedness chargeable thereon and leave a very large surplus. The amount eventually to accrue therefrom will, it is believed, be not less than $1,500,000, and it may considerably exceed that sum. I know of no way in which this surplus can be disposed of to better advantage than by devoting it to our common schools and making it a part of the irreducible school fund, and I would recommend the passage of an act appropriating to that fund all sums received from the sale of the swamp lands, after payment of the remainder of the indebtedness above referred to.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The manner of the expenditure of the money appropriated for the building of the penitentiary extension and penitentiary stockade, the completion of the assembly chamber, and other improvements of the state capitol, is fully set forth in the report of the board of commissioners of public buildings, which will be laid before you in the work of completing the assembly chamber, reference was had in, in the main, to the original plans of the architect of the capitol, and such changes as have been made have been made solely in the interest of economy, and without detracting from the utility and ornamental of the room, as contemplated in the original plans. The amount of $75,000 has been expended upon the penitentiary improvements, and the remainder of the appropriation upon the state capitol. It was thought desirable to complete all of the capitol except the dome, and upon estimates made the amount at the disposal of the board seemed fully adequate for this purpose. Upon final presentation of all bills it appeared that there was a considerable deficiency. The surplus from various other appropriations made by the last legislature is, however, more than sufficient to cover the deficit. As the work has progressed so far, I submit to your wisdom whether it is not the part of economy to complete the building now.

THE INSANE ASYLUM

Since your last regular session the entire medical staff of the insane asylum has been changed. In October, 1886, Dr. A. J. Gilsey submitted his resignation as second assistant physician, which was accepted, and the vacancy thus caused was supplied by the appointment of Dr. Horace W. Coy. On the 23d of March, 1886, Dr. Horace Carpenter presented his resignation as medical superintendent of the asylum, which was accepted, to take effect on the 30th of April, 1886. Dr. S. E. Joseph, long connected with the asylum at East Portland, prior to the building of the state asylum, was elected as his successor and qualified as such on the 1st day of May last. On the 1st of November, 1886, Dr. J. W. Gibons, first assistant physician of the asylum, having been offered the superintendency of the Idaho asylum, at Blackfoot, resigned his position, and Dr. W. T. Williamson, of Pendleton, was named as his successor, his commission dating from the 19th of November, 1886. As all of the changes named occurred at different times and at long intervals, no inconvenience was experienced by the inmates and no detriment to the interests of the asylum resulted. The general management to fill the vacancies noted as they occurred, and the subordinates have been zealous and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and the interests of the patients and the state at large have been carefully guarded. For particulars relating to the internal management of the asylum you are respectfully referred to the report of the medical superintendent. It is gratifying to note that, despite no proper care or comfort has been denied to the patients, the cost of maintaining the institution during the past two years has been less than $2 50 per capita per week, and the state has saved since the removal of the patients to Salem—estimated upon the basis of the former contract rate of $5 per week per capita—upward of $30,000. The capacity of the asylum building. I invite your careful consideration to the recommendation for repairs, additions and improvements to the asylum contained in the report of the superintendent. In my judgment, the most, if not all, of the requests made are necessary for the efficient conduct of the institution.

Under the law now in force it is the duty of the county judge in passing upon the question of the county of one or both before him for commitment to the asylum to make inquiry as to the financial ability of the party declared insane, with a view of holding the latter liable for the expense of his care and treatment during the period of his confinement in the asylum. The revenue thus secured by the state is comparatively trivial, and even were it otherwise this provision of the law is, in my opinion, inequitable, and I respectfully recommend its repeal, so far at least as it applies to resident free-holders. Citizens of the state owning property here are compelled to contribute their proportion of taxes towards the maintenance of the asylum and other state institutions, and when it occurs that one of them is overtaken by so sad an infliction as that of insanity, it is manifestly unjust that he should be burdened with a special additional tax to secure such treatment and comforts as are freely bestowed, without price, upon many others who have contributed nothing whatever to the coffers of the state. The present retirement of the law works a positive hardship in many instances, particularly where the head of a household is bereft of reason, leaving the management of a small property in the hands of a dependent and inexperienced family. It is common with our great corporations to retain each month a portance of the wages of every employe, to be reserved as hospital dues for the care and treatment of any one of them in case of sickness or disability incurred in the discharge of duty as such employe. Such a system is a just and humane one, and the same considerations which commend it to our great corporations should apply with equal force in our treatment of the unfortunate insane, who have been called upon to contribute in the way of taxation to the support of our state institutions.

Another question relating to the comfort of our insane deserves consideration. It frequently happens that patients survive but a short time after reaching the asylum, one instance occurring in which death occurred in less than twelve hours after commitment. This fatality, it is believed, has resulted in some instances from want of proper care at the hands of those having patients in charge while being transported to the asylum. It has resulted, not from cruelty or harsh treatment, but from want of experience. In the case of those coming from a long distance, and whose physical health is seriously impaired, it should be made the duty of the proper officer to notify the superintendent of the asylum of the facts, and ask for the sending of an ex erienced and competent attendant to accompany the patient on the journey. This would be as economical as the present plan, and it would, in many instances, save the patient suffering and serious discomforts at a critical period when prolongation of life and full restoration to wholly dependent upon the care of an experienced nurse.

THE STATE PENITENTIARY

At your last session an appropriation was made for additional improvements at this state capitol, and at the present writing the entire appropriation in sum not exceeding $4,000 will be devoted to the purpose of building an additional wing to the penitentiary and erecting a brick stockade about the penitentiary grounds. This was necessary, both for safety and for the accommodation of the constantly increasing number of convicts. The penitentiary has been lengthened on the north 80 feet—41 iron cells and 22 brick cells being added to the capacity of the prison, a number sufficient, I trust, for years to come. The wooden stockade surrounding the prison grounds, which has been unsafe for years, has been replaced with a substantial brick stockade over 2400 feet in length, 16 feet high, and having an average thickness of two feet. This stockade and the new prison wing were constructed of brick made by convict labor on the penitentiary grounds. They contain upwards of 4,000,000 brick. Besides the building of the stockade and the extension, there has been erected an addition to the penitentiary workshops 110 feet by 247½ feet in dimensions. The brick needed for the construction of all these improvements have been made almost exclusively by convict labor. Besides the work thus done, about 200 convicts have been almost constantly employed in the shops of the North western Stove Foundry located on the prison grounds, in the manufacture of stoves. The revenue derived from the penitentiary will closely approximate the total cost of conducting the institution.

The health of the inmates of the prison has been good, no epidemic of any kind having prevailed. The food furnished has been wholesome and abundant, and this, with the care which has been exercised in guarding the comfort and providing for the necessities of the prisoners has contributed largely to the good health which has prevailed among them. No mutiny or attempt at outbreak of any kind has occurred since your last regular session, and there have been no escapes save those of two brothers who were acting as trusties and whose terms had almost expired. For fuller details with reference to the condition and management of the penitentiary I would refer you to the report of the superintendent.

Heretofore no action has been taken by the legislative assembly, so far as I am aware, having direct reference to the reform of the inmates of the penitentiary. No provision has been made by the state for religious teaching or moral training of any kind. Rev. J. L. Parrish, of Salem, has for the past fifteen years conducted services on Sunday afternoon once in two weeks at the prison, without remuneration, and other clergymen have occasionally officiated. Some of the charitable ladies of Portland have secured a small library for the use of the inmates, but there has been no special organized effort on the part of the state having for its object the reformation of those confined in the penitentiary. No provision is made for the separation of hardened criminals—those convicted of the gravest crimes, and those serving a second or third sentence—from youths and prisoners convicted of less heinous crimes and serving the shortest sentences. Some cases of moral training for those not so thoroughly steeped in crime as to be beyond reclamation should be provided. In this way many young men might be arrested in their criminal career, and by a proper course of discipline and a system for rewarding their efforts at reform, might be encouraged to become useful members of society. I trust that your attention may be so attracted to this matter as to result in some salutary change in the direction named.

At your last regular session provision was made for the appointment of an advisory board of pardons to counsel with the executive in the matter of granting reprieves, pardons, etc., and the wisdom of this action has been fully vindicated. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred, Messrs. A. Bush and S. L. Joseph and Rev. R. W. Hill were named by me members of said board, and these gentlemen have, for two years past, given the benefit of their counsel and judgment in the consideration of applications for executive clemency. Meetings have been held by this board every three months, at which all applications have been considered. This has secured a more careful consideration of the merits of all cases submitted. The recommendations of the board have usually met my approval.

A number of the states are now much interested in the subject of prison treatment and prison labor. National institutes of charities and correction are being held annually, and representatives from all states are invited to attend. The last one was held in Augusta, Me., at the city of Minneapolis I designated Miss Helen E. Spaulding, of Portland, and Rev. Dr. R. W. Hill, of Salem, as delegates to represent this state. The work being done in this direction is little known or understood, but is destined to accomplish much for the improvement of prison methods. Several of the states have already established boards of charities and correction whose duties are to inquire into and report upon the management of the various penal and charitable institutions of the state, to devise plans to promote the comfort and proper treatment of the inmates, and to submit, in the form of stated reports, such suggestions as to them appear calculated to prove beneficial to the dependent and criminal classes. It is my opinion that the organization of a board of this kind in this state is desired. It is believed that numbers of our wealthy and philanthropic citizens would willingly render aid in such a work without remuneration other than the consciousness of having done good. The principle of state supervision of charitable and correctional institutions doubtless meets your approval, and I submit that a well guarded law, providing some such service as I have suggested, would secure many beneficial reforms and tend greatly to lessen crime by ameliorating the condition of those from whose ranks a large proportion of our criminals are drawn.

Rev. J. L. Parrish, who has officiated for so many years as chaplain at our state penitentiary, was invited to attend a national convention of prison chaplains, recently held in Indianapolis, and it would have afforded me pleasure if he had the state represented; but as no fund is provided the executive for such a purpose, the state was denied the advantages which might have followed the attendance of a representative upon the convention.

I call your attention to a report of the board of commutations and remissions granted during the past two years.

STATE UNIVERSITY

At the last regular session of the legislature an appropriation of $30,000 was made for the erection of an additional college building for the State university at Eugene, to accommodate the increasing number attracted to that institution. This amount was quite sufficient to erect a large and commodious building and leave a small surplus. It appears from the report of Hon. M. P. Deady, president of the board of regents, that the university is enjoying a fair degree of prosperity. The average attendance upon the institution during the year ending June 1, 1886, was 114 in the collegiate department and 41 in the preparatory department, making a total of 155. The total revenue of the university for the year ending June 1st, 1886, was $5,000. The disbursements for the same period were $4,150 80, and full and intelligent appreciation of the great inducements now offered both capital and labor. I refer you to the report of the board for a detailed account of their work.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

In January, 1885, the corporation having the business management of the State Agricultural College at Corvallis, surrendered the same to the state. The information of this fact was at once communicated to the legislative assembly, and thereupon an act was passed permanently locating the same in Benton county, at Corvallis, conditioned, however, that on or before the first day of January, 1887, there be erected upon the farm known as the Agricultural College Farm, buildings for the purposes of the institution, the cost not less than $25,000, the same to be entirely free from any lien or incumbrance whatever. At the special session of the legislature held in November, 1885, the time for the erection of the required buildings was extended to the 1st day of January, 1889, and the sum required for the same was reduced to $20,000. I am advised by the officers of the institution that the sum of $20,000 in valid subscriptions for the proposed college building has been raised, with $8000 additional to pay off the indebtedness on the college farm.

The schools which have been designated as State Normal Schools have, I understand, been well patronized and have done efficient work.

The common schools of the state, under the supervision of an efficient and energetic superintendent of public instruction, Mr. McElroy, are prosperous and rapidly increasing in strength and usefulness. The report of the superintendent, which will be shortly laid before you in full and complete and will give you a minute and comprehensive showing of the work which is being accomplished in this direction. The volume of work being imposed upon the superintendent has become so great that I would ask you to consider the propriety of affording him additional compensation and assistance. The irreducible school fund of the state now amounts to $1 05,400 00, an increase of $3,685 54 in the last four years, and no trouble is experienced in keeping I and all of the money in the fund. Few states in the Union are more fortunately situated with reference to the funds which they have for public schools, and it is believed that the children of the state are afforded better facilities for securing, at slight cost, an education sufficient to fit them for the ordinary duties of active life.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF MUTES

Under the humble management of Hon. Asahel Bush, who have had control for so many years the school for deaf mutes has been during the present year, and the buildings have been erected for the institution. The various improvements have been effected at the cost of the state, and the management of the institution has been conducted in the most economical manner. The number of pupils in attendance during the past two years has been 75. The institution is now full to its capacity, and I would call your attention to the necessity for additional accommodations. The present building is entirely inadequate to the wants of the institution, and it would be economy to erect a new building at once.

BLIND SCHOOL

Our unfortunate classes have been as well provided for during the past two years as our accommodations and the funs placed at our disposal would allow. The number of pupils in the blind school at the present writing, at the close of the last school year, having rendered faithful and efficient work. The board of education secured the services of Rev. D. B. Gray and wife at the beginning of the present year, and they have shown sterling worth and capacity in their management of the school. The property which has been occupied by the blind school for a number of years was, in pursuance of provisions made at the last regular session of the legislature, purchased by the board for the sum of $3,500. Both the deaf mute and the blind schools are in a prosperous condition. If education in industrial pursuits of some kind could be added to the course of education now furnished, it would enable the pupils to go out into the world better equipped for the trials they must necessarily encounter. These unfortunates have such great demands upon us that we should refuse them no advantage that it is with in our power to bestow.

ORPHANS' HOME

The orphans' homes, located at Salem and Portland, have each been remembered in the appropriation bills passed by the legislature during several sessions last past. The appropriations thus made were well bestowed, and the bounty of the state could not be extended to a more deserving class than our helpless and destitute orphans. The ladies having these homes in charge have been actuated by noble motives and most generous impulses, and they have expended the money which they have received from the state with economy and discretion. While they have received needed assistance from other sources, their main dependence has been upon the contributions received from the state. These institutions are not local in their character, as their beneficiaries come from all portions of the state. No taxpayer should be grudge them the pittance they receive.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

At the regular session of the legislature of 1885 provision was made for the organization of a state board of agriculture, and prescribing its objects and duties. Provision was made for the publication of annual reports by the board, and these reports for the past two years will be before you, and will furnish some idea of what has resulted from the creation of the board. It is gratifying to knew that on every hand increased interest is being shown in these matters which are of so material importance in the development of the state. Local societies in the interest of stock raising, or of agriculture are multiplying, and upon all sides are seen encouraging evidences of increased interest in these lines of industry. Steps are being taken for the diffusion of greater knowledge and for the securing of the latest appliances. In the different states, local organizations seem to be increased in numbers and efficiency and in this way adding to the strength and usefulness of state organizations having the same end in view. The states in turn are sending delegates to national organizations. On the 18th of August, Hon. Hon. D. W. Buick, now president of our state board of agriculture, was commissioned a delegate to represent this state at the sixth annual session of the Farmers' National Congress, which was held in St. Paul, Minnesota, from the 7th to the 20th of August last. On the 8th of November last Mr. Rogers was commissioned as a delegate from this state to a convention held in the city of Chicago, on November 16 and 17, 1886, under the auspices of the Consolidated Cattle Growers' association of the United States. As the pursuits of stock raising and agriculture constitute so large a proportion of the industries of the state, every movement tending to encourage and stimulate their growth, tends by so much to increase the material prosperity of our people. The state board of agriculture is one of the organized agencies for the promotion of these interests, and your careful examination of the two annual reports of the board is invited.

MARINE FISH COMMISSIONER

By act approved February 25, 1885, provision was made for the appointment of a state fishy commissioner, and the sum of $3 00 was appropriated to be applied by such commissioner towards the prevention of deception in the sale of dairy products. In accordance with the authority conferred by this act, I appointed Mr. W. W. Baker, of Forest Grove, State dairy commissioner, and in the discharge of the duties of that position he has proven himself a vigilant and efficient officer. The sale of oleomargarine has been properly regulated, and many abuses practiced by numbers of dairymen have been corrected as a direct result of the law. Mr. Baker will submit a full report of his work as commissioner, and will recommend some needed changes in the law for which I ask your favorable attention.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

The spread of contagious diseases among cattle in some of the states of the Union has become so general as to occasion serious alarm among the stock growers of this state, and much effort has been exerted to enforce quarantine in such a way as to effectually prevent the spread of such diseases in this state in case the emergency should arise. In several of the states stringent laws have been passed providing for the destruction of cattle affected with contagious diseases. In such cases the condition of the herds from whose ranks a large proportion of our criminals are drawn.

Rev. J. L. Parrish, who has officiated for so many years as chaplain at our state penitentiary, was invited to attend a national convention of prison chaplains, recently held in Indianapolis, and it would have afforded me pleasure if he had the state represented; but as no fund is provided the executive for such a purpose, the state was denied the advantages which might have followed the attendance of a representative upon the convention.

I call your attention to a report of the board of commutations and remissions granted during the past two years.

STATE UNIVERSITY

At the last regular session of the legislature an appropriation of $30,000 was made for the erection of an additional college building for the State university at Eugene, to accommodate the increasing number attracted to that institution. This amount was quite sufficient to erect a large and commodious building and leave a small surplus. It appears from the report of Hon. M. P. Deady, president of the board of regents, that the university is enjoying a fair degree of prosperity. The average attendance upon the institution during the year ending June 1, 1886, was 114 in the collegiate department and 41 in the preparatory department, making a total of 155. The total revenue of the university for the year ending June 1st, 1886, was $5,000. The disbursements for the same period were $4,150 80, and full and intelligent appreciation of the great inducements now offered both capital and labor. I refer you to the report of the board for a detailed account of their work.

IRRIGATION

The problem of railway transportation is every where receiving marked attention. As a commercial factor, railroads in the region are of primary importance, and their varied and far reaching developments they are working a revolution in our commercial relations. In other states where they have been longer established, they have been deemed proper subjects of legislative control. No one disputes their estimable value under judicious state administration, but as they are built under government and state charters they should be subject to their authority and be made subservient to the welfare of the people. Other states have found it necessary to create railroad commissions, and I feel that the time is ripe for the creation of such a commission in this state. It is desirable that the people should have some tribunal for the adjustment of their grievances without being compelled to resort to the courts, and it is believed that a railroad commission would greatly expedite the adjustment and settlement of difficulties arising between the railroad corporations and the people.

MILITIA

It is evident that an efficient militia force is essential to every organized and well regulated government. In the absence of any provision of law requiring an enrollment and organization of the militia force of the state, we rely solely upon the volunteer companies to aid in the preservation of peace and order, and to uphold the power of civil authorities to control. It should be borne in mind that the gentlemen composing the militia are such, oftentimes, at a considerable personal expense and inconvenience. It is suggested that some state aid should be given them sufficient at least to enable them to properly keep up their organizations. While not often called upon for active service, the knowledge of the existence of a well organized militia becomes a restraining influence that secures obedience to the law.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION

So apparent has been the necessity for the revision of our laws relative to assessment and taxation, that at the late special session a law was enacted creating a commission, and defining its duties, with instructions as to the course to be adopted in the premises by the executive. The result of the deliberations of that commission has already appeared in a printed report containing a draft of a bill that will be submitted for your consideration. The members of the commission, in submitting their report, confess that the bill submitted does not embrace all of the opinions or fully embody the judgment of the commission as to the most equitable way to distribute the burdens of taxation; but in their deliberations they encountered the same difficulties which all are certain to meet with in the attempt to frame a law that will remedy the existing defect. The members of the commission are men of large experience, and have given much time to the consideration of this subject, and I trust will submit a full and elaborate presentation of their conclusions, and I hope you will find in the bill presented relief from the evils which have surrounded our assessment laws.

IMMIGRATION

In my inaugural, as well as in my first biennial message, I urged upon the legislative assembly the duty of making an appropriation for the encouragement of immigration to the state. This has been repeated in each message during the past two years, not only by the express provisions of our state constitution, but as a measure of absolute justice. A consideration of the election returns for the years past demonstrates the inequality of the existing apportionment. By reference to the vote of 1884 it will be found that Morrow and Umatilla counties, with a vote of 1171, have the same representation in the senate that Josephine county has with a vote of but 628. Grant county, which casts a vote of 1694, has the same representation in the senate as the counties of Wasco, Crook, Klamath and Lake, which cast 1216 votes. Polk and Benton counties, which cast a total vote of 2782, have two senators and six representatives, while Umatilla and Morrow, with a much larger vote, have but one senator and two representatives. Columbia county, with a vote of 777, has one representative, while Clatsop county, with 1820 votes, has but one. Multnomah county, casting 5051 votes, has the same representation in the senate as Benton and Polk casting 3432 votes. Clatsop county is represented in the house at the rate of one for 3640 votes, while Columbia county is represented at the rate of one representative for every 777 votes cast. The senator from Josephine county represents a constituency of 628 votes, while the senator from Morrow and Umatilla represents a constituency of 1171 votes. Similar inequalities will be found upon examination in other counties. Both of the leading political parties made a demand in their platforms adopted at the last state conventions held, for the passage of a new apportionment bill, and this demand is so thoroughly justified by the circumstances that no excuse will serve for a failure to perform this duty.

LABOR.

A number of states have made provision for the systematic collection and publication of statistical information affecting the interests of those of our citizens who are engaged in manual labor. Such information, collected with care and intelligence, would be valuable as a guide to legislation upon matters connected with the relations of labor and capital. The experience of other states has demonstrated the utility of bureaus of labor and industrial statistics, and the labor interests of this state have attained such proportions as to justify the creation of such a bureau.

THE NEW CODE.

By act of the legislative assembly, adopted at its last biennial session, provision was made for a re-codification of the laws of the state. Hon. W. Lair Hill was named for this work, and the secretary of state was authorized to purchase for the same 1000 copies of the code when completed. I have no information as to when delivery of the new code will be made.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

In my message submitted at your last biennial session attention was called to the necessity of a number of amendments to the constitution. During the session resolutions were adopted providing for the submission of amendments to a vote of the people, one providing for the prohibition of the manufacture, sale, etc., of intoxicating liquors and the other for the fixing of salaries of certain named state officers by the legislative assembly.

At the special session of November 1885, an other resolution was passed looking to the adoption of an amendment to the constitution re quiring that general elections in the state shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, biennially. All of these resolutions will be before you for your consideration during the present session.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

The act of the legislative assembly of October 21, 1870, provided for the appropriation of $500,000, to be used in the construction of "Canals and Locks" in the valley of the Willamette. This amount, with accruing interest, was to come from the 5 per centum granted the state of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and from the proceeds of the sales of the 500,000 acres granted to the state for the purpose of internal improvements, principally, of course, from the latter. The framers of our constitution had made provisions for having the funds thus arising transferred to the common school fund, subject to the assent of congress. Assent to this provision was not given by congress until February 4, 1871, several months subsequent to the passage of said act of our legislative assembly. The indebtedness created for building the canal and locks has been paid in full, and there yet remains in the fund arising from the sale of lands in the 500,000 acres granted, the sum of $122,346 12. This amount has not yet been turned into the common school fund, the state treasurer considering that there is no present authority of law for so doing. Legislative action will probably be necessary to determine the proper status of this fund, and your attention is respectfully called to the same.

MEMORIAL.

Since your last biennial session, an unusual number of the eminent men of our country have passed away, a large proportion of them dying, not in their old age, but in the prime of life and apparently in the midst of a career of usefulness. Their deaths are so familiar as to require no mention to recall the character of their services. As each successive one has been borne away to the grave he has been followed by the benisons of the people, irrespective of partisan affiliations, and the just tribute due to distinguished services has been freely accorded. Two distinguished citizens of our own state have but recently been numbered with the dead. Both of them were among the early pioneers, who assisted in laying the foundation of our political fabric. Both were gifted with self reliance and animated by earnest and patriotic purpose, and both faced with courage the responsibilities of life and they found them, and in doing so have left behind them a record of patriotic service to their adopted state and to their country, which entitles them to our affectionate remembrance. Hon. James W. Nesmith and Hon. Addison C. Gibbs were among the earliest of our state. The most fruitful period of their careers was during the dark days of our civil war. At that peculiarly trying time each was weighted with a service of great responsibility. Nesmith, as a senator in the congress of the United States, gave to the cause of the Union his earnest and intelligent support, at no one time more conspicuously than when he so acquitted himself in his high station as to receive the fullest confidence of the president and the people and earn a national fame. Gibbs, as the governor of the state, operating in a sphere equally exalted, was animated by the same high purposes and discharged the duties of his responsible position with courage and wisdom and in a manner becoming a patriotic executive. They have left behind them a record worthy of emulation and will receive grateful recognition from the people of the state.

LEGISLATION

You meet here to-day as the chosen representatives of the people, assembled to make their laws. The volume and importance of your duties increase with each biennial session, and the necessary additional labor involved in the consideration of matters brought before you will call for the most patient industry and faithful application. In determining your responsibility in this work, it is well to consider that there is greater danger of too much than of too little legislation. Certainty and stability in our statutes are of the utmost importance. Hasty work and frequent changes are to be deplored. A law well established should remain untouched, unless the demand for amendment or repeal is urgent and of vital importance. In the introduction of new legislation every point should be well considered and acted upon with deliberation. Grave matters of legislation should not be designed until the closing days of the session and then forced through with such haste as to preclude the possibility of proper consideration. The experience of this body in the past has been such as to impress upon you the importance of this suggestion, without further elaboration. As the constitution virtually limits your session to a period of forty days, it has been customary in the past to crowd much important legislation through under suspension of the rules. This results in much crude legislation, especially as the executive is allowed but five days to consider bills presented in his hands during the session of the legislative assembly, unless by final adjournment of the assembly an additional five days may be allowed. Practically, the executive is called upon to consider and pass upon at least two-thirds of the legislation of each assembly within the five days immediately succeeding its adjournment. Less time than the supreme court would probably consume in considering the constitutionality of a single important act is allowed the executive for passing upon the legality and propriety of two thirds of the work of an entire session of the assembly. While under the requirements of our present constitution it is impossible to more than partially remedy this evil, it is respectfully submitted that diligence upon your part in the earlier hours of the session would prevent the confusion so often incident to its closing hours, would secure better legislation and would greatly lighten the burden of the executive.

CONCLUSION

At the conclusion of this, my official term, I desire to express my appreciation of the cheerful co operation and assistance received from the heads of the different branches of the state service and their assistants. In the performance of all of the duties devolving upon them they have, as I believe, been animated with a full sense of the responsibilities involved, and have met them in such a way as to merit the approval of the people.

Upon taking the oath and assuming the duties of the office of chief executive of the state, I promised "faithfully and diligently to guard the prosperity of the state and the happiness of her people." The record has been made, and it will determine whether the obligation thus taken has been fulfilled. Called from the scenes of private business life, and without experience in the administration of the affairs of state, the varied and complex nature of the numerous duties incident to this office have brought many embarrassments not experienced by my predecessors, who had the advantage of antecedent training and acquaintance with public affairs. Whatever success may have attended my efforts is largely due to the co operation of the legislative assembly and my official associates, and the generous forbearance of the people. For the confidence which has been reposed in me, and for the assistance and forbearance extended, I desire to express my grateful acknowledgments, and I despair for him who has been chosen my successor the time generous co-operation and support. Trusting that the work of the session upon which you are about to enter may be such as to redound to your credit and to the prosperity of the state, and invoking for you in your labors the blessing and guidance of the divine ruler, I take my leave of the duties and responsibilities of the executive office.

Z. F. MOODY.

A Genial Restorative.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are emphatically a genial restorative. The changes which this great botanic remedy produces in the disordered organization are always agreeably, though surely progressive never abrupt and violent. On this account it is admirably adapted to persons of delicate constitution and weak nerves to whom the power ful mineral drugs are positively injurious. That it imitates those processes which result in the re-establishment of healthful vigor is conspicuously shown in cases where it is taken to overcome that fruitful cause of debility, indigestion, coupled, as it usually is, with biliousness and constipation. Thorough digestion, regular evacuation, and abundant assimilation, are results which promptly and invariably attend its systematic use. It is, besides, the best protective against malaria, and a first-rate diuretic.

GOV. PENNOYER.

The Full Text of his Inaugural Address.

A DOCUMENT OF ORIGINALITY.

And a Document that Contains with Much Fooling Matter a Good Deal more that Can Well be Said to have Pertinent Value.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: Having now taken the oath of office as Chief Executive Magistrate of Oregon, I cannot but feel the gravity and responsibility of my own abilities toward a faithful discharge of its high and important duties. We are at the very beginning of a new era in the history of our government. Within the past few years the unparalleled demand for land, in order of statesmanship, the most desirable, and the most patriotism, and the profoundest devotion to the principles of the constitutional form of government, providence is still vouchsafing to us fields and forests, mines, etc., be declared by one in full and to any individual who may be disposed to settle upon and improve, in the state and under the laws of the state, without any authority of law, filed thereon. In all cases of such filings subsequent to the first day of January, 1887, the law of 1878 took effect, and all lands in the state, except those granted to the state for the purpose of internal improvements, and lands in the possession of actual settlers, prior to the passage of the law, are declared to be reserved from sale, except as to the actual settler, who is entitled to purchase the amount of land which he has filed upon, and no more, at the price of $2 50 per acre. The state should be liberal in the matter of assessment and taxation. The latter inestimable privilege will be exercised in vain, if the present exorbitant rates of interest are permitted to exist. Capital is proverbially timid, and will not invest where it is not sure of a fair return. Money is the life blood of commerce. It is the great motive power that moves the wheels of industry. Without it the mills and factories must stop, the mines must close, the fields must lie fallow, and the wheels of commerce must cease to revolve. Usury is a curse to any community, and should be suppressed by the strong arm of the law. Money should be loaned at a reasonable rate of interest, and no more. Any rate above that should be declared usurious, and the penalty should be the forfeiture of the entire interest. Such a law would be a blessing to the people, and would not be oppressive to the money lender. Money would be plenty at a reasonable rate of interest, and the people would be relieved from the grinding exactions of usurers. Capital would seek investment in productive enterprises, and the state would enter upon a career of prosperity unparalleled in the history of the world. Let us have such a law.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

From the very first settlement of the country till now, the great river upon the western boundary of the state, which should be a source of great natural thoroughfares of commerce made free by the Almighty for the benefit of all mankind, and the legislature should take good care that they should not be impaired in any degree by the other thoroughfares of commerce builded, man mainly for the enrichment of private corporations. It would be eminently proper, unless a general law preventing the obstruction of our tidewater rivers in any manner, by bridges or otherwise between ports of entry and the open sea. There may be instances where railroad corporation may be locating a line just below a large city might find it necessary in crossing the river so as to secure the bulk of its own wharves below the bridge and the bulk of the wharves of the town above the bridge. To grant this privilege would be to give to that company the means of enhancing the value of its own wharves at

GOV. PENNOYER.

The Full Text of his Inaugural Address.

DOCUMENT OF ORIGINALITY

Is a Document that Contains with Much Practical Matter a Good Deal more that Can Hardly be Said to have Permanent Value.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—Having now taken the oath of office as Chief Executive of the State of Oregon, I cannot but feel the greatest distrust of my own abilities toward a proper and faithful discharge of its high and responsible duties. We are at the very threshold of an era in the history of our government which will call for and imperatively demand the highest order of statesmanship, the most deep-seated patriotism, and the profoundest devotion to our institutional form of government. While evidence is still vouchsafing to us fitting seasons and abundant harvests, while we are blessed with a most salubrious climate and with a people who, as a rule, are contented within our own borders, and within our own limits, not by any means confined to the overcrowded population of our large cities, but in the country. The farmers and the day laborers all early and late, barely receiving enough remuneration for the absolute necessaries of life, and all trades and industries not favored by special legislation are languishing, while, on the other hand, wealth continues to accumulate more rapidly than ever before in the hands of favored monied classes. The accumulation within the last three decades of great wealth in the hands of the few, the unprecedented growth and arrogant assumption of overbearing monopolies and the bestowment of the great bulk of the burdens of government upon the laboring and producing classes, is charged with great measure of truth, to a long-continued and persistent series of vicious class legislation on the part of the Federal government, which in as very rapidly increasing, and while a large stream of immigration is still pouring upon us this country has not in the future any new and fertile fields upon which to pour its overcrowded peoples.

Now, population will become denser, and new questions of great moment and new questions of difficulty will devolve upon those who have control of government. Feeling, then, the great responsibility which the march of events has imposed upon those intrusted with government in this period, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned me with feelings of diffidence, with the fervent hope that the God of our fathers, whose guiding hand has been plainly witnessed in the past history of our country, may lead it in the ways of justice, peace and prosperity for long ages yet to come. The retiring executive, who has graced the office during his term with both dignity and ability, is just now given you the required information concerning the condition of the state, and my own abilities toward a proper and faithful discharge of its high and responsible duties. We are at the very threshold of an era in the history of our government which will call for and imperatively demand the highest order of statesmanship, the most deep-seated patriotism, and the profoundest devotion to our institutional form of government. While evidence is still vouchsafing to us fitting seasons and abundant harvests, while we are blessed with a most salubrious climate and with a people who, as a rule, are contented within our own borders, and within our own limits, not by any means confined to the overcrowded population of our large cities, but in the country. The farmers and the day laborers all early and late, barely receiving enough remuneration for the absolute necessaries of life, and all trades and industries not favored by special legislation are languishing, while, on the other hand, wealth continues to accumulate more rapidly than ever before in the hands of favored monied classes. The accumulation within the last three decades of great wealth in the hands of the few, the unprecedented growth and arrogant assumption of overbearing monopolies and the bestowment of the great bulk of the burdens of government upon the laboring and producing classes, is charged with great measure of truth, to a long-continued and persistent series of vicious class legislation on the part of the Federal government, which is

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1887

GOV. PENNOYER'S INAUGURAL.

Gov. Pennoyer's message is long, and we fear that the country will think it on the whole more characteristic than practical. But while it contains much that we must dissent from, it also contains much that, if acted upon in the right spirit by the legislature, would be useful to the country. On many topics, as those of freight regulations swamp lands, wagon road grants, assessment and taxation, pay of county officers and many more, the governor's recommendations are of a practical kind. But in the discussion of those topics wherein his peculiar views and theories of our system of government are introduced there is much that seems to us more amusing than useful. In the governor's treatment of topics that call up the relations of the state and general governments we find a philosophy of state supremacy little in vogue since the surrender at Appomattox. It seems hardly necessary to examine the governor's position on these various topics, since we cannot suppose that the state of Oregon will really undertake to exclude from its territory the sovereignty of the United States, or that the sovereignty of the United States will think of withdrawing from the limits of Oregon.

The proposition, however, which the governor argues at greatest length is one that relates to the powers of the several branches of the state government. He lays down the doctrine that the courts of this state have no rightful power to pass upon the constitutionality of any law which the legislature may enact, and he holds it an exercise of usurped authority for the courts, in their interpretation of the laws, to do so. We advise Gov. Pennoyer to apply at once for a patent on this discovery. Our state government was made nearly thirty years ago, and ever since it has been administered and carried on largely by those who made it, without question as to the constitutional power of the courts in this regard; and if all our statesmen, publicists and jurists have been wrong all this time, we are sure that they and all others will agree that our new governor, by virtue of his discovery, is entitled to the full advantage of all the honor and other benefits that the discovery may carry with it.

The governor finds no such power granted in terms by the constitution of the state. It was not necessary to grant the power in terms the constitution which creates the state government includes within itself the principle that this is a necessary office of the courts it has created. The principles upon which a constitution is written are certainly a part of it, as well as its base text. In the thirty-nine articles it is said that "holy scripture is necessary to salvation," and one is bound not only to what may be "read therein," but also to what may be "proved thereby." It is true that the constitution of Oregon does not declare in terms, following the constitution of the United States, that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution and the laws of the state," for after a system has long been established some things may be taken for granted, and the makers of our constitution seem not to have deemed it worth while to set forth in full the reasons why a judicial department should be created.

No one, perhaps, will care to follow the governor at any length in review of his peculiar ideas, but THE OREGONIAN must express its gratification that he has given us an essay so much of which is original, curious and entertaining, and therefore so greatly in contrast with average humdrum discourses that proceed from the executive offices of the land.

GOV. MOODY'S FINAL MESSAGE.

In Gov Moody's message the business affairs of the state receive careful, and on the whole, very intelligent treatment. The message is simply a business document. It sets forth in sufficient detail the condition of public business, and many of its recommendations are worthy of consideration, of more consideration, indeed, than they are likely to receive, since the message of a retiring governor, like the benediction at the close of a church service, is usually received as a sort of perfunctory exercise necessary to decorum but of no great use to anybody.

The people of Oregon have reason to be satisfied in the man with Gov. Moody's administration. It has given birth to no abuses, there has been nothing flashy nor eccentric about it there has been painstaking attention to the details of public business The one serious error of his administration, as THE OREGONIAN views it, has been its treatment of the swamp and business; but this error, as we have heretofore pointed out, was inherited by it from the preceding admin stration. Gov Moody gives considerable space in his message to treatment of the subject of swamp lands, and refers to the report of the board of commissioners for detailed information. One statement is furnished by the governor in which the people will be interested, namely, that the state may yet save a large sum, perhaps one million dollars, or even more, out of the proceeds of the swamp lands. Ba we judge it will require vigorous and persevering effort on the part of the state authorities to do it. And here is a good place to commend Gov Pennoyer's suggestion that the swamp land policy of past years in one important particular be reversed, by declaring and taking measures to maintain that the title to all lands upon which the 20 per centum had not been paid previous to the enactment of he no 3111 law of 1885 s l remains in the state

Gov. Moody takes his leave of the duties and responsibilities of his o fi ial r l'n in a graceful way and it may fairly be said that his conduct as governor has been such as to increase the esteem felt for him as a citizen

THESE LEGISLATORS.

It is strange that there should have been any doubt at Salem as to the purpose of the Multnomah ring to control the organization of the legislature. Yet there were those who did not anticipate anything of the kind and who really were not aware of it till some time after the ring had succeeded in its main purpose.

Joseph Simon, one of the senators for Multnomah, is a member of a firm of railroad attorneys. He is chairman of the state republican committee, and acting as such in the last election he defeated through treacherous methods the republican candidate for the supreme bench. The object was to get rid of a judge who was not so complaisant to the purposes of Simon's combination of interests, political, legal and corporate, as he desired. Simon is, moreover, a member of the police commission of Portland, and he holds in his hand the entire power of the police force as a support to the political, personal, legal and corporate interests with which he is connected. He is not, in fact, the head of all this business, but he is its active working member "on the outside." He is the man through whom "things are done."

One of his associates in the senate, Steel, is an active assistant in all the schemes of the combination, and the other, Carson, is simply a passive instrument of it. Another of the bosses is Lotan, member of the fire commission, through whom the entire force of the fire service is pooled with the ring, and other local offices, including some of the courts, are citadels of the same power.

Now why did Simon come to the front with such alacrity in the organization of the senate? Is there any one who doesn't know? His own schemes, and those of others with which he has been entrusted, were to be "taken care of." Hence he wanted Carson for president of the senate,—Carson, who never had a mind of his own and never did anything in politics or public affairs but what he was prompted to do. The simple object of the ring is to hold in its hand the power to direct or obstruct legislation. For this it wanted the organization. For this it wanted the committees. This is the Mitchell scheme of politics and legislation. It is his method of maintaining his power in Oregon, and he is directing it. His gang throughout the state, republicans and democrats alike—for such a gang always has its henchman in both parties—support the effort in every detail and aid it with every vote they can command.

Only a few months ago Simon was denounced by the republican press of the state as a traitor his resignation of the office of chairman of the state republican committee was demanded, and there were many intimations, much too broad for courtesy, that such a man could be no other than a link in the straight line of descent from Judas. It must edify these people very much to see him come smilingly to the front in the legislature, and resume business at the old stand

JUDGE, POST RAILWAY, STATE RIGHTS, ETC.

Gov. Pennoyer's savage attack on Senator Dolph for his action in bringing into the senate a bill to authorize the construction of a railway bridge over the Willamette at Portland is another just cause for just. It is not judicious, because a railroad bridge over the Willamette at Portland is really wanted by nearly the whole body of our people and it is not just, because it insinuates that Senator Dolph is acting in the matter solely for the interests of a railroad corporation Into this part of his address the governor has injected his well known and well worn dogma of state sovereignty, arguing that any action by congress in such a matter is an invasion of the rights of the state. It might perhaps be more accurate to say that it was this particular crotchet of the governor's that led him to make his objection to the effort of Mr Dolph to get congress to authorize a bridge. While THE OREGONIAN has by no means commenced all the actions of Mr Dolph in the senate it is bound in justice to say, nevertheless, that it sees no reason for passing censure upon him in this matter The governor, moreover, is mistaken in saying that the draw in the bridge contemplated by the Dolph bill is to be only 121 feet in the clear. Our information—though the bill is not before us—is that the draw is to be 150 feet in width. As matter of fact, the plans and details of the bridge are all drawn and perfected on the basis of a draw 150 feet in the clear.

Our people generally believe that a bridge that would carry cars over the Willamette and deliver freight and passengers in Portland would be not only a great advantage to the city, but a special convenience to nearly the whole people of the Northwest. It is not just, therefore, to say that Senator Dolph is acting in the premises solely for behoof of a railroad corporation Here also it may be said that the urgency with which he is pressing the project of a boat railway at The Dalles, as shown by THE OREGONIAN'S special dispatches of yesterday, does not bear out the accusation of the governor, who, we may also remark here, steps out of his way in another portion of his address to give to Mitchell, in this matter of the boat railway at The Dalles, the credit that rightfully belongs to Dolph Nor will the attentive reader fail to note here that the governor, who sickles so sharply for state authority in all matters as between the state and the United States, is eager nevertheless for the latter to "invade the state" at The Dalles, and put in a boat railway there.

We hear that a bill to authorize the construction of this railway bridge at Portland has been introduced into our legislature. It does not appear what harm can arise from obtainment also of the consent of congress to the undertaking. If both the state and national legislatures authorize the bridge, then certainly there can be no obstacle to its construction In the matter of state rights our people, we are sure, by no means share the worry of their governor and certainly they are not troubling themselves about state rights to the extent of rejecting national benefits

—Since the above was put in type we have been favored by Gov Pennoyer with a copy of the Dolph bill. It provides, we find, that "there shall be placed in said bridge a pivotal draw of not less than 300 feet in length, with a center pier not to exceed fifty feet wide," and that "the bridge shall be so constructed and built as not injuriously to affect the navigation of the river," etc But the plans of the bridge, as prepared by the engineer, provide for an opening of 310 feet, of which opening forty feet will be occupied by the central pier The legislature may look to it that a sufficient opening is required, and it will be its duty to do so

THE INTERSTATE BILL.

We print to-day, as a matter of great importance to all readers, the full text of the interstate commerce bill as amended and reported by the joint committee of the two houses of congress, and now under debate in the senate A great deal of labor has been expended on the bill, and yet many of its provisions appear to be ambiguous and to need interpretation There is wide difference of opinion not only as to the real meaning of particular parts of the bill, but as to the effect the bill, in case it becomes a law, will have upon the business of the country

Among the ambiguities which have puzzled all the railroad men who have studied the bill is the peculiar wording of the fourth section, which declares that "it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, but this should not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance." The puzzle is to find what this last clause, construed with what precedes, really means Does it mean that a railroad, if it thinks it wise, may make the same rate for a short haul as for a long haul? Or does it mean that a railroad may make the same rate if it sees fit, from Huntington to The Dalles and from Huntington to Portland, or does it prohibit a special rate for a longer haul for the shorter haul and requires as the charge for the shorter haul more than for the former?

This question has been raised in the minds of railroad men who have come to Congress with their different ideas about it. Even Senator Colquitt, of Illinois, who is sponsor for the bill in the Senate, declares that the meaning of the fourth section is "somewhat obscure," that it was intended "that the long and short haul principle should not apply to the case mentioned in the fourth section quoted above," that it may, in terms, prohibit the carrier from charging as much for the shorter as for the longer distance, but simply prohibits it in the exercise of such discretion from the making of such a charge. In further explanation he said: "This qualifying clause negatives the inference that might possibly be drawn from the language of the section, without these words, namely, that an equal charge for a shorter distance is authorized by inference, because only a greater charge is prohibited." But if it is the intention to leave this question to the discretion of the railways, why not say so plainly? For this is the effect of the senator's interpretation of the clause of awkward construction and doubtful meaning

Only by experience can it be ascertained what the effects of this bill will be. There is wide variance of opinion on the subject but among railroad men of largest experience and soundest judgment there is an almost general belief that its results will disappoint if not entirely defeat the expectations of those who are demanding its enactment.

Speaking of the Andover "heresy" trial, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that the effort of the offending professors has been "to give God and humanity a better chance at reconciliation than the founders of the seminary conceived," and that if Andover will not consent to "improvement of its views of the character of God and the destiny of mankind," its days of usefulness are numbered.

According to Gov Pennoyer, a government never should employ armed force Read in our Southern states, which are now expressing their deep gratitude to the national government for having employed armed force and saved them from the consequences of their own folly, this deliverance would create some amusement.

Bismarck's speech in support of his scheme to increase the army was well calculated to fire the German heart. The talk about France and the reminder to the people of the way France lorded it over Germany in Napoleon's time could not have been more artful or effective.

HOW LINCOLN GREW.

The *Century* life of Lincoln is most interesting as an exposition of how Lincoln grew, slowly but surely, from a poor, illiterate boy into a great master of English speech and style, so that he is one of the few presidents of the United States who not only thought clearly and strongly, but expressed his thought in admirable style. During the first years after Lincoln's admission to the bar, his fame was that of an excellent talker, a story teller who trusted to his influence with the jury and his knowledge of human nature, rather than to his knowledge of the law From 1836 to 1842 Lincoln was an ardent, practical politician and popular stump speaker, and yet his speeches as late as 1841 give no gift of that noble eloquence and simple gravity of logic and power of statement that made his first and second inaugurals, his annual messages and his Gettysburg speech an immortal part of our literature His speeches during the campaign of '40 are full of humor and broad fun, but the rhetoric of the serious portions is of florid and at times of almost lurid fervor No man to day reading Lincoln's perfervid language of 1840 would suspect that such a speaker would subsequently become the author of the immortal thought and speech which he uttered in the great debate of 1858, with Douglas or in his state papers from March, 1861, to April, 1865.

After Lincoln's marriage in November, 1842, he grew rapidly. It had been preceded by a period of extraordinary mental suffering on Lincoln's part, when for a while, week, through his constitutional melancholy, he had become incoherent and unfit for business but he promptly and forever trampled the "blue devils" that sat by his side and barred in his ears, under his feet, and from this time forward this strange, shy, sensitive, tender hearted, but strong man was a different being He gained in gravity, dignity and absolute self-control. Up to this time he had occasionally, in spite of his good nature, stooped to personal quarrels, but after 1841, when he had his so called duel with that peacock politician and Irish Gascon, Gen Shields, Lincoln never stooped to violence or personal quarrels with anybody.

Years afterwards, when, as president, it became necessary to reprimand a young officer who had been court-martialed for a quarrel with an associate, Lincoln rose clear above Points of honor, when he paternally said "Quarrel not at all. No man resolved to make the best of himself can spare time for personal contention. Still less can he afford to take all the consequences, including the vitiating of his temper and the loss of self control Yield larger things to which you can show no more than equal right, and yield lesser ones, though clearly your own Better give your path to a dog than be bitten by him in contesting for the right. Even killing the dog would not cure the bite" When we remember that this great simple soul stopped long enough in the stress and fury of the war to write this fatherly admonition, it seems as if Socrates's plain logic and wisdom of the sidewalk had come back to us in Lincoln.

At 30 years of age Lincoln began his serious upward march to fame as a lawyer, and from that day he never knew the care of poverty or debt. In 1844 he took the stump for his idolized leader Henry Clay, and Clay's defeat was to Lincoln not only a great public calamity but a very keen personal sorrow.

The finest lesson of Lincoln's early life, as it seems to us, is its resonant rebuke to that generally accepted theory that poverty, harsh and melancholy early circumstances, and few books necessarily make it difficult, or well nigh impossible, for a man to grow up otherwise than coarse, ignorant and animal in his tastes and utterly utilitarian in his ultimate success. Lincoln's life is not the only record that gives the lie to this base notion. Lincoln had a soul of native thirst, sensibility and aspiration, before he ever saw the few sound books that he read, digested and assimilated He had no more advantages, no more helps at home or school, no more liberated time than the rest of his playmates, all his early daily associations were depressing, discouraging, comfortless and demoralizing, and yet Lincoln alone of his peers in age and opportunities had a native thirst and hunger for knowledge when his wooden headed playmates had only contempt for it and sneeringly wondered what money it could possibly be in a young rail-splitter's and boatman's pocket to study grammar, to pore over Burns and Shakespeare. Lincoln had the true quality of superior men he valued Burns and Shakespeare, not because their perusal would make him a better rail splitter or boatman, but because they might make him a more resourceful man, better company for himself, if nothing else That is, a spiritual happiness to be valued and sought for the mere sake of spiritual comfort and mental enlargement and with no thought or care whether books would make him rich or not, he was content in the conviction that he was a happier and more resourceful and better man for having fed upon them. He had the truest for thought and knowledge that all superior men have, who are not mere intellectual Sybarites After he had studied Shakespeare and Burns, Lincoln knew that he had a pearl richer than all his tribe in an awakened intellect and active imagination, and his early struggle has been aptly described as proof that early hardships, severe circumstances and small chance for schooling do not necessarily find a mind and leave him with a soul only above daily assurance of hog and hominy On the contrary, the record of the ambitious men of America, east and west, proves that a man, who has once learned to read and to write understandingly, if he has the raging thirst of a superior mind for knowledge, has passed the principal obstacle between himself and the level of what we call great men Rarely and intellectual, starting from the school room? Where it will!

NEW TO-DAY.

...ALE CHEAP ... FOR CASH. ... KWAI ...

...SHERE ... NEW SHINGLE MACHINE, Heavy ... to 30 ... Send for ... delivered at ... Address ...

...ANT—A NICELY F RNISHED BAY ... Apply at ... Front Street ...

...FRONT ... NEW YO K RESTAU... Open ...

...RED—BOY ... TO READ ... Building, Fifth ...

...RED—$ 00 FOR ... IN TWO YEARS ... Address ...

...RAPHY ... LAN ... TE ... terms F per month ... Address ...

...LE—EIGHT HEAD ... OF DAIRY ... Address ...

...0 ... IN ANY OTHER SUM. JOHN M GREEN, Room ... Ist ...

...ED—A BOY ... YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ... for a books ore ... If with some knowledge ... the better ... Address Books ... Portland, Or.

...ED—THREE OR ... YOUNG MEN TO ... for ... ed suitable for light business ... exchange Answer stating ...

...DIAMOND LOCKET ... ENGRAVING ... ngram M K ... to and photographs ... ward will be paid by return to ... sts

...E—ONE-HALF BLOCK IN EAST PORT... N and Fifth sts ... in business premises ... he brings cash ... For particulars, ... E YOUNG 16 Stark st.

...LE—THE ARGONAUT SALOON ... rnest ... furnished saloon on the Pacific ... to be sold at ... For terms, etc., apply to ... O'BRIEN 124 First ...

...PERIENCED LADY WISHES SITUA... do general house work ... second ... or chambermaid ... Address M. A. C. ... dcago House, East Portland

...UNG MAN AND ... NE YOUNG LADY, ... a limited amount of capital as security for ... per month and expenses. Address, with ... Saldines N. L. care Oregonian

...ED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG ... in, a well to do family as assistant to do ... care of children; ref ... ter and ability ... Address M J H ...

...LE—GOOD BUSINESS ORANGE ... sale; paying over 5 per cent a month on the ... difference of purchaser will be required. ... CROFT & DAVIS 141 Fourth st.

...NDAY SCHOOL BOY OR GIRL SEND... me the address of a ... Sunday school superintendent or minister with the ... and I will send you a beautiful ... a picture, and a ... 20 Bazelle st, Morrison st, Portland.

...NTS ATTENTION—WANTED NAME, ... O address size and ... wheel, and a ... of every wheelman in Oregon ... for ... Also those who intend to become ... Address F T MERRILL Portland, Or.

...ED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO SPEAKS ... ritten English and German at present ... a ... wholesale house a situation in office or ... ry being well acquainted in the city ... delivery wagon by February 1. Address ... Oregonian. 12[24]

...NESS MAN WITH A CAPITAL OF ... wishes to buy an interest in a ... establishing business ... who ... groery preferred ... double the amount named within a year. ... nal sum can be made profitable. Address ... re Oregonian 13[8

...19 OPENING FOR TAILOR WITH ... ial, adjoining ... establishment ... seven ... good paying trade ... every reason, ... desire to retire in Canada. Apply to A. ... rtland, or to the undersigned at McMinn... C STRONG 13[4

...OTS FOR SALE—ON EASY INSTALL... a limited number of fine residence lots, ... in Brooklyn and eight ... location within ... of the Willamette river and ... near the south ... by line of East Portland ... price, from $100 ... cash balance 1, 2 and 3 years. Apply ... & LAMBERT, East Portland or 106 Sixth ...

...OLDERS MEETING—THE ANNUAL ... of the stockholders of the Oregon Fire and ... rance Co will be held at office of Messrs. ... ton on Monday January 17, at 10 o'clock ... for the purpose of electing a board of directors ... ing year and ... other business as may ... re ... meeting ... L. WHITE President.

...WILL ... MRS ANNIE E STOUT ... ...ed ... Newton W T ... commonly ... ...ty & including the town of Seaside ... Houses and all her personal ... ...view House and upon said lands, ... to take her departure from said place, ... exchange Answer stating ... ...ation ... ...

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...regonian. ... at Portland, Or., as second-... SUBSCRIPTION RATES. ... INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. ... $ 1 00 ... 10 00 ... 1 00 ... 3 00 ... 2 00 ... ADVERTISEMENTS: ... Sunday excepted ... Sunday included

...MINTER WEATHER REPORT ... Portland, Jan. 12, 5 49 P. M. ... Ther ... Wind ... Weather ... 5 P. M. ... 24 hours ... 5 P. M. ... 24 hours ... 5 P. M. ... 24 hours

THE INTER-STATE BILL.

Full Text of the Bill to Regulate Commerce Between the States.

The Bill as Amended and Reported by the Conference Committee of the Two Houses, and Now Under Debate in the Senate.

Be it enacted, etc.

Section 1. That the provisions of this act shall apply to any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used, under a common control, management or arrangement, for a continuous carriage or shipment, from one state or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other state or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and also to the transportation in like manner of property shipped from any place in the United States to a foreign country, and carried from such place to a port of transshipment, or shipped from a foreign country to any place in the United States and carried to such place from a port of entry either in the United States, or an adjacent foreign country: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the transportation of passengers or property, or to the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of property wholly within one state, and not shipped to or from a foreign country from or to any state or territory as aforesaid.

The term "railroad" as used in this act shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any corporation operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement or lease; and the term "transportation" shall include all instrumentalities of shipment or carriage.

All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, or for the receiving, delivery storage or handling of such property shall be reasonable and just, and every unjust, unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Sec. 2. That if any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, drawback, or other device, charge, demand, collect or receive from any person or persons, a greater or less compensation for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in the transportation of passengers or property, subject to the provisions of this act, than it charges, demands, collects or receives from any other person or persons for doing for him or them a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, such common carrier shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any part cular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever, or to subject any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever.

Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines, and for the receiving, forwarding and delivering of passengers and property to and from their several lines and those connecting therewith, and shall not discriminate in their rates and charges between such connecting lines but this shall not be construed as requiring any such common carrier to give the use of its tracts or terminal facilities to another carrier engaged in like business.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance: *Provided, however*, That upon application to the commission appointed under the provisions of this act, such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the commission, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section of this act.

Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any contract, agreement, or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling or division of interest, and competing railroads or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof; and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense.

Sec. 6. That every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall print and keep for public inspection schedules showing the rates and fares and charges for the transportation of passengers and property which any such common carrier has established and which are in force at the time upon its railroad, as defined by the first section of this act. The schedules printed as aforesaid by any such common carrier shall plainly state the places upon its railroad between which property and passengers will be carried, and shall contain the classification of freight in force upon such railroad and shall state separately the terminal charges and any rules or regulations which in any way change, affect or determine any part of the aggregate of such aforesaid rates and fares and charges. Such schedules shall be plainly printed in large type, of at least the size of ordinary pica, and copies for the use of the public shall be kept in every depot or station upon any such railroad, in such places and in such form that they can be conveniently inspected.

Any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act receiving freight in the United States to be carried through a foreign country to any place in the United States shall also in like manner print and keep for public inspection, at every depot where such freight is received for shipment, schedules showing the through rates established and charged by such common carrier to all points in the United States beyond the foreign country to which it offers to receive freight for shipment and any freight shipped from the United States through a foreign country into the United States, the through rate on which shall not have been made public as required by this act, shall, before it is admitted into the United States from said foreign country, be subject to customs duties as if said freight were of foreign production and any law in conflict with this section is hereby repealed.

No advance shall be made in the rates, fares, and charge which have been established and published as aforesaid by any common carrier in compliance with the requirements of this section, except after ten days public notice, which shall plainly state the changes proposed to be made in the schedule then in force, and the time when the increased rates, fares or charges will go into effect, and the proposed changes shall be shown by printing new schedules, or shall be plainly indicated upon the schedules in force at the time and kept for public inspection. Reductions in such published rates, fares or changes may be made without previous public notice but whenever any such reduction is made, notice of the same shall immediately be publicly posted and the changes made shall immediately be made public by printing new schedules, or shall immediately be plainly indicated upon the schedules at the time in force and kept for public inspection.

And when any such common carrier shall have established and published its rates fares and charges, in compliance with the provisions of this section, it shall be unlawful for such common carrier to charge, demand, collect or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for the transportation of passengers or property, or for any services in connection therewith, than is specified in such published schedule of rates, fares and charges as may at the time be in force.

Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall file with the commission, hereinafter provided for, copies of its schedules of rates, fares and charges which have been established and published in compliance with the requirements of this section, and shall promptly notify said commission of all changes made in the same. Every such common carrier shall also file with said commission copies of all contracts, agreements or arrangements with other common carriers in relation to any traffic affected by the provisions of this act to which it may be a party. And in cases where passengers and freight pass over continuous lines or routes operated by more than one common carrier, and the several common carriers operating such lines or routes establish joint tariffs of rates or fares or charges for such continuous lines or routes, copies of such joint tariffs shall also, in like manner be filed with said commission. Such joint rates, fares and charges on such continuous lines so filed as aforesaid shall be made public by such common carriers when directed by said commission, in so far as may, in the judgment of the commission, be deemed practicable and said commission shall from time to time prescribe the manner of publicity to be observed and adhere to the rates, fares or charges thus made and published.

If any such common carrier shall neglect or refuse to file or publish its schedules or tariffs of rates, fares, and charges as provided in this section, or any part of the same, such common carrier shall, in addition to other penalties herein prescribed, be subject to a writ of mandamus, to be issued by any circuit court of the United States in the judicial district wherein the principal office of said common carrier is situated or wherein such offense may be committed, and if such common carrier be a foreign corporation, in the judicial circuit court wherein such common carrier accepts traffic, and has an agent to perform such service, to compel compliance with the aforesaid provisions of this section and such writ shall issue in the name of the people of the United States, at the relation of commissioners appointed under the provisions of this act; and failure to comply with its requirements shall be punishable as and for a contempt and the said commissioners, as complainants, may also apply, in any such circuit court of the United States, for a writ of injunction against such common carrier, to restrain such common carrier from receiving or carrying property for any person or place until such schedule shall be published as aforesaid.

Sec. 7. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any combination, contract or agreement, expressed or implied, to prevent, by change of time schedule, carriage in different cars, or by other means or devices, the carriage of freights from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination and no break of bulk, stoppage or interruption made by such common carrier shall prevent the carriage of freights from being and being treated as one continuous carriage from the place of shipment to the place of destination, unless such break, stoppage, or interruption was made in good faith for some necessary purpose, and without any intent to avoid or unnecessarily interrupt such continuous carriage or to evade any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. That in case any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, shall do, cause to be done, or permit to be done any act, matter or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or shall omit to do any act, matter or thing in this act required to be done, such common carrier shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation of the provisions of this act, together with a reasonable counsel or attorney's fee, to be fixed by the court in every case of recovery, which attorney's fee shall be taxed and collected as part of the costs in the case.

Sec. 9. That any person or persons claiming to be damaged by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act may either make complaint to the commission as hereinafter provided for, or may bring suit in his or their own behalf for the recovery of the damages for which such common carrier may be liable under the provisions of this act in any district or circuit court of the United States of competent jurisdiction but such person or persons shall not have the right to pursue both of said remedies, and must in each case elect which one of the two methods of procedure, herein provided for, he or they will adopt. In any such action brought for the recovery of damages the court before which the same shall be pending may compel any director, officer receiver, trustee or agent of the corporation or company defendant in such suit to attend appear and testify in such case, and may compel the production of the books and papers of such corporation or company party to any such suit the claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving such evidence shall not excuse such witness from testifying, but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceeding.

Sec. 10. That any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or, whatever such common carrier is a corporation, any director or officer thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent or person acting for or employed by such corporation, who shall do or cause to be done, or shall willingly suffer or permit to be done, any act, matter or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or who shall aid or abet thereto, or shall willfully omit or fail to do any act, matter or thing in this act required to be done, or shall cause or willingly suffer or permit any act, matter or thing so directed or required by this act to be done or not to be done or shall aid or abet any such omission or failure, or shall be guilty of any infraction of this act, or shall aid or abet therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such offence was committed, be subject to a fine not to exceed $5,000 for each offense.

Sec. 11. That a commission is hereby created and established, to be known as the interstate commerce commission, which shall be composed of five commissioners, who shall be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The commissioner first appointed under this act shall continue in office for the term of two, three, four, five, and six years respectively, from the 1st day of January A. D. 1887, the term of each to be designated by the president but their successors shall be appointed for terms of six years except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the commissioner whom he shall succeed. Any commissioner may be removed by the president for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. Not more than three of the commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. No person in the employ of, or holding any official relation to, any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or owning stock or bonds thereof, or who has in any way pecuniary interested therein, shall enter upon the duties of or hold such office. Said commissioners shall not engage in any other business, vocation or employment. No vacancy in the commission shall impair the right of the remaining commissioners to exercise all the powers of the commission.

Sec. 12. That the commission hereby created shall have authority to inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act, and shall keep itself informed as to the manner and method in which the same is conducted, and shall have the right to obtain from such common carriers full and complete information necessary to enable the commission to perform the duties and carry out the objects for which it was created and for the purposes of this act the commission shall have power to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, tariffs contracts, agreements and documents relating to any matter under investigation, and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers and documents under the provisions of this section.

And any of the circuit courts of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpœna issued to any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or other person, issue an order requiring such common carrier or other person to appear before said commission (and produce books and papers if so ordered) and give evidence touching the matter in question and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. The claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving such evidence shall not excuse such witness from testifying but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceeding.

Sec. 13. That any person, firm, corporation, or association, or any mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing society, or any body political or municipal organization, complaining of any thing done or omitted to be done by any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act in contravention of the provisions thereof, may apply to said commission by petition, which shall briefly state the facts whereupon a statement of the charges thus made shall be forwarded by the commission to such common carrier who shall be called upon to satisfy the complaint, or to answer the same in writing within a reasonable time, to be specified by the commission. If such common carrier, within the time specified, shall make reparation for the injury alleged to have been done, said carrier shall be relieved of liability to the complainant only for the particular violation of law thus complained of. If such carries shall not satisfy the complaint within the time specified, or there shall appear to be any reasonable ground for investigating said complaint, it shall be the duty of said commission to investigate the matters complained of in such manner, and by such means, as it shall deem proper.

Said commission shall in like manner investigate any complaint forwarded by the railroad commissioner or railroad commission of any state or territory, at the request of such commissioner or commission, and may institute any inquiry on its own motion in the same manner, and to the same effect, as though complaint had been made.

No complaint shall at any time be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to the complainant.

Sec. 14. That whenever an investigation shall be made by said commission, it shall be its duty to make a report in writing in respect thereto, which shall include the findings of fact upon which the conclusions of the commission are based, together with its recommendation as to what reparation, if any, should be made by the common carrier to any party or parties who may be found to have been injured and such findings so made, shall thereafter, in all judicial proceedings be deemed *prima facie* evidence as to each and every fact found.

All reports of investigations made by the commission shall be entered of record, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the party who may have complained, and to any common carrier that may have been complained of.

Sec. 15. That if in any case in which an investigation shall be made by said commission it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the commission, either by the testimony of witnesses or other evidence, that anything has been done or omitted to be done in violation of the provisions of this act, or of any law cognizable by said commission, by any common carrier or that any injury or damage has been sustained by the party or parties complaining, or by other parties aggrieved in consequence of any such violation, it shall be the duty of the commission to forthwith cause a copy of its report in respect thereto to be delivered to such common carrier to either with a notice to said common carrier to cease and desist from such violation, or to make reparation for the injury so found to have been done, or both within a reasonable time to be specified by the commission and if, within the time specified, it shall be made to appear to the commission that such common carrier has ceased from such violation of law, and has made reparation for the injury found to have been done in compliance with the report and notice of the commission, or to the satisfaction of the party complaining, a statement to that effect shall be entered of record by the commission and the said common carrier shall thereupon be relieved from further liability or penalty for such particular violation of law.

Sec. 16. That whenever any common carrier, as defined in and subject to the provisions of this act, should violate or refuse or neglect to obey any lawful order or requirement of the commission in this act named, it shall be the duty of the commission, and lawful for any company or person interested in such order or requirement, to apply, in a summary way, by petition, to the circuit court of the United States sitting in equity in the judicial district in which the common carrier complained of has its principal office, or in which the violation or disobedience of such order or requirement shall happen, alleging such violation or disobedience, as the case may be and the said court shall have power to hear and determine the matter, on such short notice to the common carrier complained of, as the court shall deem reasonable and such notice may be served on such common carrier, his or its officers, agents or servants in such manner as the court shall direct, and said court shall proceed to hear and determine the matter speedily as a court of equity and without the formal pleadings and proceedings applicable to ordinary suits in equity but in such manner as to do justice in the premises, and to this end such court shall have power, if it think fit, to direct and prescribe, in such mode and by such persons as it may appoint, all such inquiries as the court may think needful to enable it to form a just judgment in the matter of such petition and on such hearing the report of said commission shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein stated and if it be made to appear to such court, on such hearing or on report of any such person or persons, that the lawful order or requirement of said commission drawn in question has been violated or disobeyed, it shall be lawful for such court to issue a writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain such common carrier from further continuing such violation or disobedience of such order or requirement of said commission, and enjoining obedience to the same and in case of any disobedience of any such writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise to any party or parties bound thereby, who shall after notice to them, or any of them, of such writ, wilfully disobey the same, such court shall have power to punish such disobedience by fine not exceeding $500 for every day after a day to be named in the order that such carrier or other person shall fail to obey such injunction or other proper process mandatory or otherwise and such fine may be made payable as the court shall direct, either to the party complaining, or into court to abide the ultimate decision of the matter, or to the treasury and payment thereof may without prejudice to any other mode of recovering the same be enforced by attachment or order in the nature of a writ of execution in like manner as if the same had been recovered by a final decree in personam in said court. When the subject in dispute shall be of the value of $2,000 or more, either party to such proceeding before said court may appeal to the supreme court of the United States, under the same regulations now provided by law in respect of security for such appeal but such appeal shall not operate to stay or supersede the order of the court or the execution of any writ or process thereon and such court may, in every such matter order the payment of such costs and counsel fees as shall be deemed reasonable. Whenever any such petition shall be filed or presented by the commission, it shall be the duty of the district attorney, under the direction of the attorney general of the United States, to prosecute the same and the costs and expenses of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States. For the purposes of this act, excepting its penal provisions, the circuit courts of the United States shall be deemed to be always in session.

Sec. 17. That the commission may conduct its proceedings in such manner as will best conduce to the proper dispatch of business and to the ends of justice. A majority of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business but no commissioner shall participate in any hearing or proceeding in which he has any pecuniary interest. Said commission may, from time to time, make or amend such general rules or orders as may be requisite for the order and regulation of proceedings before it including forms of notices and the service thereof, which shall conform, as nearly as may be, to those in use in the courts of the United States. Any party may appear before said commission and be heard, in person or by attorney. Every vote and official act of the commission shall be entered of record, and its proceedings shall be public upon the request of either party interested. Said commission shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. Either of the members of the commission may administer oaths and affirmations.

Sec. 18. That each commissioner shall receive an annual salary of $7,500, payable in the same manner as the salaries of the judges of the courts of the United States. The commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of $3,500, payable in like manner. The commission shall have authority to employ and fix the compensation of such other employes as it may find necessary to the proper performance of its duties, subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior.

The commission shall be furnished by the secretary of the interior with suitable offices and all necessary office supplies. Witnesses summoned before the commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States. All of the expenses of the commission, including all the necessary expenses for transportation incurred by the commissioners, or by their employes under their orders, in making any investigation in any other places than in the city of Washington, shall be allowed and paid, on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the commission and the secretary of the interior.

Sec. 19. That the principal office of the commission shall be in the city of Washington, where its general sessions shall be held but whenever the convenience of the public or of the parties may be promoted or delay or expense prevented thereby, the commission may hold special sessions in any part of the United States. It may, by one or more of the commissioners, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties, in any part of the United States, into any matter or question of fact pertaining to the business of any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 20. That the commission is hereby authorized to require annual reports from all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act, to fix the time and prescribe the manner in which such reports shall be made, and to require from such carriers specific answers to all questions upon which the commission may need information. Such annual reports shall show in detail the amount of capital stock issued, the amounts paid therefor, and the manner of payment for the same the dividends paid, the surplus fund, if any, and the number of stockholders the funded and floating debts, and the interest paid thereon the cost and value of the carrier's property, franchises and equipment the number of employes, and the salary paid each class the amounts expended for improvements each year, how expended, and the character of such improvements the earnings and receipts from each branch of business and from all sources the operating and other expenses the balances of profit and loss and a complete exhibit of the financial operations of the carrier each year, including an annual balance sheet. Such reports shall also contain such information in relation to rates or regulations, concerning fares or freights, or agreements, arrangements, or contracts with other common carriers as the commission may require and the said commission may, within its discretion, for the purpose of enabling it the better to carry out the purposes of this act prescribe if in the opinion of the commission it is practicable to prescribe such uniform system and method of keeping accounts) a uniform system of accounts to be kept by the carriers subject to the provisions of this act and have access at all times to such accounts. It shall be the duty of every such common carrier to keep all accounts and the manner in which such accounts shall be kept.

Sec. 21. That the commission shall on or before the first day of December in each year make a report to the secretary of the interior which shall be by him transmitted to congress and copies of which shall be distributed as are the other reports issued from the interior department. Its report shall contain such information and data collected by the commission as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the regulation of commerce, together with such recommendations as to additional legislation relating thereto as the commission may deem necessary.

Sec. 22. That nothing in this act shall apply to the carriage, storage or handling of property free or at reduced rates for the United States, state or municipal governments, or for charitable purposes, or to or from fairs and exposition for exhibition thereat, or the issuance of passes, excursion or commutation passenger tickets nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit any common carrier from giving reduced rates to ministers of religion nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent railroads from giving free carriage to their own officers and employes, or to prevent the principal officers of any railroad company or companies from exchanging passes or tickets with other railroad companies for their officers and employes and nothing in this act contained shall in any way abridge or alter the remedies now existing at common law or by statute, but the provisions of this act are in addition to such remedies provided, that no pending litigation shall in any way be affected by this act.

Sec. 23. That the sum of $100,000 is hereby appropriated for the use and purposes of this act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, and the intervening time anterior thereto.

Sec. 24. That the provisions of sections 11 and 18 of this act, relating to the appointment and organization of the commission herein provided for, shall take effect immediately, and the remaining provisions of this act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

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Surveyors Reach a Narrow Pass, only to Find Opposition Blasts Driven.

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He made the trip to Wild Goose Bill's ranch all right, and on Christmas day, after receiving all the information he considered necessary, he started for John Turner's ranch—only a few miles away—some time during the afternoon. Darkness soon came on and with it a blinding snowstorm, which obliterated the track and bewildered the unfortunate man. Wandering aimlessly about for some time he came to a deserted shed or barn on Gus Erickson's place where he entered, and after building a fire and warming up he consoled himself with the thought that he was sheltered for the night and would be able to pursue his journey in the morning. But when daylight came he was again doomed to disappointment. A dense fog hung over the entire country. The fog remained all of that day and night and part of the next day, when it cleared away and sleet began to fall. A sled passed close by, but he was unable to attract the attention of the occupants although weak from hunger and exposure determined to follow the sled tracks, thinking that in this manner he would be able to reach a ranch. The sleet however, fell so rapidly that he soon found he had again lost the road, and as night came on he took to the brush along a creek for shelter. The brush had been wet from the sleet and he found it impossible to procure wood for a fire and for three days, with not food or fire he wandered along the banks of the creek. On the fifth day he was discovered in a semi-conscious condition by Wild Goose Bill's herder, who was looking for cattle. The herder placed him on his (the herder's) horse and took him back to Wild Goose Bill's ranch where he remained two days and was then brought to Brents, where a small purse was made up to send him to Sprague where he could receive medical attention at the hands of the county.

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OREGON

From a gentlemen recently from Grand Ronde Indian reservation, says the Salem *Statesman*, it is learned that several changes have been made there recently. At the instigation of Inspector Parsons, Paul Underman, the cook and baker of the carrier's property, franchises and equipment the number of employes, and the salary paid each class the amounts expended for improvements each year, how expended, and the character of such improvements the earnings and receipts from each branch of business and from all sources the operating and other expenses the balances of profit and loss and a complete exhibit of the financial operations of the carrier each year, including an annual balance sheet. Such reports shall also contain such information in relation to rates or regulations, concerning fares or freights, or agreements, arrangements, or contracts with other common carriers as the commission may require and the said commission may, within its discretion, for the purpose of enabling it the better to carry out the purposes of this act prescribe if in the opinion of the commission it is practicable to prescribe such uniform system and method of keeping accounts) a uniform system of accounts to be kept by the carriers subject to the provisions of this act and have access at all times to such accounts. It shall be the duty of every such common carrier to keep all accounts and the manner in which such accounts shall be kept.

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From a gentlemen recently from Grand Ronde Indian reservation, says the Salem *Statesman*, it is learned that several changes have been made there recently. At the instigation of Inspector Parsons, Paul Underman, the cook and baker of the boys' training school, was discharged. The reason for the discharge were not apparent. Underman is a Catholic. John Chapman, the blacksmith, was also discharged, and it is likely an Indian will be put in his place.

BAKER COUNTY

The artesian well at Baker City is down 1 0 feet.

An Indian creek correspondent writes that Mr. H. W. Smith, a surveyor, was drowned in the South Fork of the Malheur.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY

The Germans form a large percentage of the new comers to Josephine county.

Another public meeting was held at the court house in Grant's Pass Wednesday night, to discuss the propriety of changing the name of the town. The vote stood 1 against to 11 in favor of changing.

KLAMATH COUNTY

There is talk of building a steamboat to ply the waters of little Klamath lake and Link river. If the steamer be constructed, she will make daily trips from Linkville to Riverside.

The Jacksonville *Sentinel* learns from good authority that the report which was circulated a few weeks ago that many claims in the upper Sprague river country would fall inside the Indian reservation, is not correct. It is said an Indian claimed the land from a large mountain on the east to a point on the opposite side of the valley, which gave rise to the report.

JACKSON COUNTY

The Jacksonville *Sentinel* heads its columns with the announcement "For President 1888, James G. Blaine."

Jackson county received $11 0 for license before the Keeley law was passed. Since that time nothing from that source has been received.

A citizens meeting was held Monday, January 4, 188, in the town hall in Jacksonville, to devise a way or means of connecting the town with the main line of the O. & C. R. R. Judge Day was elected chairman and J. Nunan secretary. On motion a committee of five persons was appointed to open stock books and solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of the Jacksonville Branch O. & C. R. R., said stock being 5,000 shares of the value of $1 per share. The committee have already secured over $15 000, with a good number of people yet to hear from.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

The new iron bridge across the Walla Walla at Wallula point is practically completed.

SPOKANE FALLS

"The Mikado" was given by amateurs on Friday and Saturday evenings, and proved a great success.

PACIFIC COUNTY

Some 15,000 feet of lumber was thrown overboard from the ill-fated Jessie Nickerson this week, a great portion of which came ashore on the weather beach. Several persons were out picking up lumber Thursday.

Journal: Capt. A. T. Stream returned from Astoria Monday, where he went to notify A. M. Simpson regarding the Hunter's condition. She will be taken around to Hoquiam and new boilers put in her and otherwise repaired. It will require about six weeks time to fix her up.

YAKIMA COUNTY

E. E. Leaming's peanut venture was so profitable last year that he will increase the acreage the coming season.

There is only one saloon at Roslyn, and that is run by the N. P. Coal company. The miners voted on the question of saloon or no saloon, and decided that they needed a "little wine for the stomach's sake."

Last week a man named Conrad had his feet badly frozen while attempting to cross the Yakima river in Kittitas canyon, on his way to Ellensburg. An Indian named Wildman found the sufferer lying in the snow, after he had been out three days and a half, and took him to his cabin for treatment.

SEATTLE

The town is still infested by burglars.

The examination of "Mickey" McGrohan on the charge of poisoning Mamie Goodrich his mistress, resulted in his being bound over to the grand jury in the sum of $500. He gave bonds and sent them to Newcastle by special train in charge of Deputy Sheriff Sanderson only to be discharged for the reason that the complaining witness could not positively identify them as the men who went through him.

Mr. P. Greary, one of the owners and navigators of the sloop Olympia who left Seattle with fishing gear last summer for Alaska, was knocked overboard while down bailing him, on December 5, near Sitka, and drowned.

WALLA WALLA

Lt. Brainerd, of Arctic fame, has arrived at the fort, to join his company of the Second cavalry.

Manager Max Is negotiating to have Gilbert & Sullivan's opera of the "Mikado" presented at Small's opera house next month by a company now in Portland.

At a meeting of the Grant rifles held on Satur

PORK PACKING IN OREGON.

What High Authority Says about It.

SALEM, Jan. 11, 1887.

Much is said of the importance of home industries and we discuss frequently the way to make the most of the products of the country, but matters go on in the same lifeless, humdrum way, and as a country we lack much of making the most of natural advantages. The consequence is that we remain, and shall do so definitely, "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the older and more energetic world. So long as we merely produce the raw material for others to consume and work up we are but the day laborer in a small community, and of little commercial significance or importance. An incident that has come under my notice illustrates this so well that I will proceed to give it.

Six or seven weeks ago the great Chicago packer whose name is synonimous with high price and world wide importance, passed through Oregon and spent a few days in Portland. While here he visited a meat packing establishment, the largest in this whole section, and took notice of the butchering and packing business as handled there. He saw a hundred pigs hanging up and remarked that they were fine meat and would be considered so anywhere. He asked what they paid for them and said it was a cent a pound less than they were now paying in Chicago. After examining the business and inquiring as to its conduct, he asserted that this was a good country to start a large meat packing establishment in. He was told that there were no severe drawbacks that the chief cause of success in packing pork was the shortness of the season that the hogs were all fattened and ready for the knife in the fall and had to be handled in haste. The visitor remarked that they could well afford to come in late in the fall and had to be hasty, that they took their time and handled their hogs as if they were human beings, kept at the same temperature summer and winter, by having ice chambers constantly at work, and that Oregon could never do good packing under present conditions.

The writer visited the Chicago stock yards and packing houses, a year ago, and noticed that ice was made use of to equalize the temperature and since its use is established they kill and put up meat at any season. To the complaint that farmers bring in their pork all at the same time this visitor we have introduced remarked that whenever our packers would provide ice chimery, so that they can handle meat economically they will find that farmers will be glad to come to their part of the business and bring in their hogs as wanted. That was their experience in Chicago, and, no doubt, it would be repeated here. It seems they can make ice more cheaply than they can buy it when cut on the lake. Ice is not expensive, and it answers in every case where they regulate the temperature of the rooms for cooling the newly-slaughtered pork. Ice has revolutionized the business of packing meats, and enables them to be cured as thoroughly in summer as in winter.

These great packing houses keep a chemist constantly employed, making experiments in utilizing the offal of slaughter-houses; they only make some use of every portion of a hog, but constantly invent better uses for the same. The rivalry is so great and constant that if one concern discovers some new process or way to utilize their offal that is superior to the former method it gives an advantage in their business over other packing houses. When our Chicago visitor saw here the most of our meat packers was wasted in a manner that, our waste was greater than the entire profits. It is evident that we have got into a profitable way of meat packing, and that here is a splendid opening for men of capital and enterprise who understand the business. I have heard the assertion made, by one who is abundantly able to make good his individual share of his pledge, that if a reliable man, who thoroughly understands meat packing as practiced at present in Chicago and Kansas City, and has the means of his own to put in, will come here and to build a complete modern packing-house, he will find capital here ready and willing to help him up such a legitimate enterprise.

This gentleman also made the assertion that his own house shipped to this coast pork products to the value of $3,000,000, supposing that the other pork packers only ship as much more. The total of pork products shipped from the Pacific coast would foot up $8,000,000. All of this should be made here and the money retained on the Pacific side. If California cannot do it, Oregon and Washington can, and certainly should have shown in your columns that Eastern Oregon can grow a corn crop of twenty-five bushels to the acre as a summer fallow, and barley grows well here and makes better pork than corn. A man living three miles east of Portland this year raised a lot of corn of the mammoth Cob variety, that grew enormously and ripened tolerably well up to 24 rows on an ear. He estimated that it went 50 or 60 bushels to the acre. This was opened in this valley, and simply proves that while they may not excel as a corn country they can grow corn when it wants to. Corn and crop means work, and the average Oregonian don't.

For summer care of hogs, a few acres of peas will answer well. S. G. Reed, Esq., has a farm of 140 acres under summer fallow, and forty acres it was drilled with rape seed, to the great advantage and satisfaction of all the sheep, hogs, calves and swine that run on it. Mr. Reed of Warco county (what was Spanish Hollow) now and then, tells me that his neighbor Mr. Wasteland, this year planted 300 acres of corn on which he now feeds over a hundred head of cattle running by day, and a hundred head of hogs follow them and pick up the shattering corn at night. All are fat and in fine order, and he thinks he has corn enough to keep them until May. This is a summary of a few facts that have come under my notice to-day, and I have written them out in hopes to encourage our farmers to fatten more pigs, because the more they fatten the more competition there will be for the grain. Also in hopes that in its extensive journeyings THE DAILY OREGONIAN would contain these facts may catch the eye of some man competent to carry on a pork-packing business in Portland.

The gentleman referred to has an opinion that Portland is not as good a point for packing business as Chicago, though apparently not as good as Kansas City, I cannot see that any advantage there over Portland in beef. Do we not fatten cattle for Chicago on our bunchgrass? Cannot we grow corn at a low price? Cannot we get it cheaper than they can in the Mississippi valley? Is not Portland followed land, as Dr. Blalock did in 1865, to fatten winter beef? and his brother did in 1885, to fatten winter lambs? Does it not seem to me that for A. H. Johnson to have advantages for packing all kinds of meats, and only need the right sort of enterprise put into the exercise here to prove the fact to all interested? The subject has the greatest importance for our future purposes. The subject has the greatest importance that justifies its thorough discussion. For this reason, and that prices were up although also too high. Certainly there is no change in the statistics of population, and British imports have not increased contrary to the course of the markets is that of the French crop is reported as relatively higher than England. The quantity afloat for the United Kingdom increased 278,000 qrs in the week while the quantity on passage decreased 240,000 qrs, leaving after a very short crop and consumption of stocks does not indicate that they are overwhelmed with wheat from that source. A feature which will however tend to increased movement is the fact that in most Belgium prices are relatively 17s6d per quarter higher than in England. On the other hand it is reported that in the Mediterranean prices are 20s3d higher than in England. A matter of interest is that the Australasian shipments, which, if they had a good crop this year would mean us in a small way with offers at some of the years, have again deficient crops in South Australia and not a single ship has been chartered to load wheat for this port before December 20. We are not of the opinion that the state of things in the British reports in the world will show any improvement in values.

EXPORTS RECEIPTS—Past twenty four hours, 1924 bbls flour, 180 ctls oats, 223 ctls corn, 384 ctls millstuff, 293 sks potatoes, 670 lbs wool, 1 bbl butter, 32 ctls eggs, 940 bxs fruit, 56 pkgs sundries, 179 sks onions, 31 cattle, 197 sheep, 5 hogs from the eastern section, 2073 ctls hay, 2000 lbs hides.

EXPORTS for seven days ended Wednesday noon—10,865 ctls wheat, 7940 bbls flour, 100 ctls oats, 384 ctls barley, 388 ctls bran, 98 ctls potatoes, 465 lbs wool, 20 30 lbs hides, 1 ctl flaxseed, 16,280 lbs hops, including 13,000 lbs consigned to London, 75,915 ctls wheat, 7562 bbls flour, 265 lbs millstuff, 265 lbs wool, 1 31 lbs hides, 1 ctl flaxseed. For the same week last year received 75,728 ctls wheat, 9 2 bbls flour, 1,838 ctls barley, 961 ctls bran, 968 ctls potatoes, 11 040 lbs wool, 29 3 2 lbs hides, 13,150 lbs hops including from the east side, 13,665 ctls wheat, 4960 bbls flour, 915 ctls barley, 466 ctls millstuff, 1030 lbs wool, 14 240 lbs hops.

The following articles of produce by privilege of transportation since Aug 1 as compared with the same period last year have been received:

	1886-1887 Valley	Eastern	1885-1886 Valley	Eastern
Flour, bbls	1,393,262	2 438 147	823 547	52 887
Wheat, ctls	123 676	54 074	85 701	88 192
Oats, ctls	110,870		47 605	75
Barley, ctls	14 210	20,072	10 472	7 068
Bran, ctls	14 423	860	9 015	4 541
Potatoes, sks	83 376	5 383	37 91	1 43
Hops, lbs	13,570		18 52	1
Wool, lbs	647 055	807 895	948 515	93 1 5
Hides, lbs	335,368	498 552	370 18	67 1 533
Lumber, ft	5,016,280	15,331 3	3 235 403	
Shingles, m	10 176		12 41 0	
Lath, m		62 920		5 561

MARKET—Foreign markets closed lower again and the immediate outlook seems poor. San Francisco is speculating on the movement. Every uncertain factor yet one not to be relied upon. Rains would quickly cause prices to decline. There is little anxiety to buy expressed but there is a fair volume of sales. Wheat 91 ½ c for a fraction of a cent. Barley can be had.

GOAT OIL—Supplie ample new arrivals keeping up stocks. Ordinary to good brands 16@ inferior 15@20c with a steady good request.

CANNED GOODS—Firm with brisk request for some brands of corn advanced in retail markets. Quotations are: Assorted table fruits —@3 gallon apricots, blackberries and cherries 2 25 @2 50, currants $1 65, gooseberries $2 @2 50, grapes $1 65@2, peaches $2 @2 50, strawberries $2 @2 50, raspberries $2 @2 50, pears $2@2 25, plums $1 75@2, pineapples $ @2 50, Assorted vegetables $1 65@1 75, asparagus $ @1 75, beans $1 @1 40, corn $1 @1 40, peas $1 @1 40, pumpkin 90c@$1, succotash $1 @1 40, tomatoes $1 @1 40, beans and peas $1 @1 40, French peas $ @2 50.

COFFEE—Stocks of Salvador need no nothing but the lighter prices had the effect of the week but the better grades toward only 1 cents. All grades firm but ruling quiet. Costa Rica is roasted 18@20 Salvador 1 @ 1 cent, and Mocha is roasted 18@20.

HIDES—Last steamer brought 60 hides in all and in the Stocks of China hides 1 bale and Japan Island 5. China mixed 55 and 50 South China $4 @.

SALT—All stocks of every kind are light. Liverpool is quoted 1 @1 cent higher, and all way Liverpool is quoted 1 @1 cent higher. Buyers obtaining the usual reduction on Coast stock quoted $ 70@$ 80.

SUGAR—An unsettled tone prevails. Sixty degree test centrifugals 4 @4 cents. Refiners' quotations are: Confectioners' A, 5 dry granulated 5 cents, extra C 5 cents, cubes 5 powdered 5 cents, crushed 5 cents.

THE MEAT MARKET.

Receipts for the week: hogs 184, cattle 1 1. Beef rules firm at 5 @6c per gross and 7c dressed. Mutton firm at 5 @6c per lb for dressed. Veal 8@9c. Hogs, quiet but fairly firm at 4@4½c for live and 5½ for dressed. Mess pork $14@15 mess beef extra $16 and family $14 per barrel.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Government dull and steady. Transactions in stocks were entirely local. There being little or nothing done for any outside interest. There was some improvement during the afternoon especially in the last hour when the market became modestly active on offering of shorts and closed strong, close to the opening figures.

Mining shares were dull and weak. Sutro Tunnel opening at 2½@3d. The Mail and Express says: A meeting of the Sutro stockholders which took place this afternoon was largely attended. Mr. Sutro addressed the crowd, requesting the signing of a petition to the court whereby the pending foreclosure proceedings will be postponed. The following are the closing figures bid: Bodie $1 03, Bullion $1 25, Caledonia $ 11, $1 10, Cala & Va $9 50, Deadwood $ 45, Eureka $1 60, Gould & Curry $5, Hale & Norcross $9, Mexican $4 15, Mono $1, North Belle Isle $3 50, Plymouth $1 asked, Savage $8 50, Sutro Tunnel 2½, Union Con $1 60, Yellow Jacket $2 50. Sales 71,000 shs.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum opened firm at 72c declined to 71c and closed firm at 71½c. Sales 175,000 bbls.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Money on call easy 2@3 closing 4. Prime paper, 6@7. Sterling exchange, quiet, steady, unchanged.

BONDS.

4s	100	4½s (coupon)	110½
4s (coupon)	127½	Pacific 6s	140½

STOCKS

American Express	107	N Y Central	112
Canadian Pacific	57½	Oregon Navigation	100
Canada Southern	51	Transcontinental	4
Central Pacific	33½	Improvement	40
Rio Grande	20½	Pacific Mail	31
Erie	25½	Union Pacific	52
Kansas & Texas	31	U S Express	61
Northern Pacific	27½	Fargo Express	126
N P Preferred	56½	Western Union	78
Northwestern	112		

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 12—Stocks opened higher with a moderate demand. The entire list showed an advance over closing prices yesterday. The afternoon call prices were: Belle Isle assessed 40 cents.

Con Cal & Va	2	Occidental	1
Best & Belcher	11 00	Ophir	1
Sierra Nevada	1	Overman	1
Hale & Norcross	60	Savage	8 12
Gould & Curry	6	Union	5
Yellow Jacket	12	Utah	6
N B Isle	80	Bullion	3
Mexican	1 00	Justice	90
Alta	3	Ion	
Andes	10	Belle Isle	3 10

MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Jan 1—Consols 109 11 16 Bank of England receives one million sterling in gold to-day. Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £ 1,000,000 during the week. The Bank of France gains 1,000,000 francs in gold and 1,000,000 francs in silver. The Bank of Germany gains 1,000,000 marks in gold and 1,000,000 marks in silver. The Bank of Russia gains 1,000,000 roubles in gold and 1,000,000 roubles in silver. The Bank of Austria-Hungary gains 1,000,000 florins in gold and 1,000,000 florins in silver. The Bank of Spain gains 1,000,000 pesetas in gold and 1,000,000 pesetas in silver. The Bank of Portugal gains 1,000,000 milreis in gold and 1,000,000 milreis in silver. The Bank of Belgium gains 1,000,000 francs in gold and 1,000,000 francs in silver. The Bank of Holland gains 1,000,000 florins in gold and 1,000,000 florins in silver. The Bank of Switzerland gains 1,000,000 francs in gold and 1,000,000 francs in silver. The Bank of Sweden gains 1,000,000 kroner in gold and 1,000,000 kroner in silver. The Bank of Norway gains 1,000,000 kroner in gold and 1,000,000 kroner in silver. The Bank of Denmark gains 1,000,000 kroner in gold and 1,000,000 kroner in silver. The Bank of Finland gains 1,000,000 marks in gold and 1,000,000 marks in silver. The Bank of Iceland gains 1,000,000 kroner in gold and 1,000,000 kroner in silver. The Bank of Greenland gains 1,000,000 kroner in gold and 1,000,000 kroner in silver. The Bank of Faroe Islands gains 1,000,000 kroner in gold and 1,000,000 kroner

INAUGURATION.

Governor Pennoyer Assumes the Duties of his Office.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE CANVASSED.

Various Views as to his Inaugural Address—A New Phase of the Contest over Standing Committees.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 12.—Gov. Pennoyer's inaugural address has been the sensation of the day Comment is various, but rarely in the way of approval. The democratic members seem to regard it as a joke, while republicans criticise it as revolutionary While those may be found who will approve certain parts of the address, the policy which it embodies, as a whole, will find few partisans, or none at all. In my judgment, based upon general talk with members, not one of the radical measures proposed will find respectable support in the present legislature I believe that the governor, in going so far, has destroyed whatever influence he might have had during the present session While the matter of the address is thus criticised, its method is the subject of general compliment. It is the common opinion that few, if any, former state papers have been written with so much force and tact. The governor's manner in delivery was dignified and impressive.

THE APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES

The contest over the appointment of standing committees of the senate has taken new shape At a caucus of republican senators this evening, President Carson submitted a list of committees which did not give satisfaction all around The chairmanship of the railroad committee, considered the most important of all, was assigned to Miller, of Josephine, an ardent partisan of the Portland ring Simon was also given a place on the committee Hare, leading the opposition, declared that he could not consent to such an assignment, and after some discussion retired from the room Others expressed themselves as not satisfied with the committee as proposed. The opposition becoming convinced, however, that further protest was useless against the ring forces and its democratic contingent, practically retired from the fight. No vote was taken, but it is understood that the proposition for a special committee to make up the standing committees will be voted down to-morrow, and that President Carson will be allowed to make such assignments as he sees fit. It is expected, however, that several senators will openly protest.

The democratic contingent of the ring is composed of Siglin, of Coos, Hamilton, of Grant, Chandler, of Baker, Bingham, of Union, and Stanley, of Jackson If those men had chosen to stand with their fellow democrats instead of with the republican ring they might have secured for their side of the house at least a proportionate share of the chairmanships

THE READY LIQUOR LAW

The decision of the supreme court respecting the Ready liquor law goes further than reported on Monday It not only pronounces the law void on the ground of error in the record, but on the further ground that it proposes violation of the charter rights of all cities and towns in the state. In chartering cities and towns it has been customary to delegate to the local organization the right to regulate liquor traffi It is held that to make a liquor law of universal application in this state, every city and town charter must be amended and that this can be done only by specific amendments. Under this ruling the charters cannot be amended by a sweeping general act. Thus, it would seem, that a liquor law of general effect is practicably impossible of enactment at the present time Upon investigation I find that the error in the Ready law was not in the bill itself, but in the records of the senate. The amendment to the original house bill, proposed in the senate by Mr Siglin, was one gallon, and it was in the amended bill *one gallon*, but the word *quart* was substituted for *gallon* in the senate journal. There is some talk of legislative investigation into this matter, with the idea of finding out if the substitution was designed, and if so, who is the guilty man It is said that the parties against whom suspicion has fallen are anxious to have the matter investigated. No liquor legislation has yet been proposed, but the whisky ring has a lawyer on the ground and will make its usual dirty fight against anything that may be proposed

VARIOUS MATTERS

Proceedings in both houses were brief to-day The president of the senate designated members from that body for the various joint committees, but the house appointments are not yet made, and committees are as yet incomplete.

The house adopted a joint resolution directing our senators and representative to support the interstate commerce bill, now before congress. Later the resolution was put in the form of a command The senate took no action on the resolution.

In the telegraphed report of new bills yesterday, senate bill 13 introduced by Coleman, was omitted It changes the law relative to posting notices for the laying out of highways by making the signature of one petitioner to notices sufficient. The bill is designed to avoid the trouble of securing the names of all petitioners to such notices, often a serious inconvenience in the country districts.

Senator Emmett, of Douglas, objects to the statement that he deserted from the ranks of those who opposed the Portland ring On the contrary, he has voted against the ring in conference and out of it.

Candidates for the superintendency of the penitentiary are many, and now include Wm H. Watkinds, of Portland Robert Clough, of Polk., Robert Thompson, of Marion, and Gen. Downing, of Marion. Dr T L. Golden has given up his candidacy, and is now looking for the Salem postoffice

The informal reception to Gov and Mrs Pennoyer to-night, at Gov Moody's house, was very generally attended and was a most cordial affair On the part of Gov and Mrs. Moody it was a graceful act in keeping with the social propriety which has distinguished Gov Moody's term of office A H

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

SALEM, Jan 12.—The day has been given up to the ceremonial of inauguration and to the reading of messages. After a brief session, at 10 o'clock, the two branches met in joint session in the hall of representatives, and were soon joined by the several higher officers of the state and the incoming governor President Carson of the senate presided, and at his right sat Gov Moody and at his left Gov Pennoyer Near at hand sat the speaker of the house and the members of the supreme court. The gallery, lobby and all available space on the floor of the house was occupied by spectators, among them many ladies. The scene was a brilliant one Shortly after 11 o'clock the formal canvass of the vote for governor was completed and was found to be as follows

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

Following is the official vote for governor as canvassed by the legislature:

COUNTIES	Pennoyer	Grimes	Houston
Baker	114	90	42
Benton	110	30	1
Clackamas	1 14	108	150
Clatsop	1 002		85
Columbia			90
Coos	91		83
Crook		1	10
Curry	1	18	9
Douglas	1	1	1 898
Grant	1	1	15
Gilliam			28
Jackson	1		1
Josephine	90	1	10
Klamath	16		1
Lake	26	18	1
Lane	1 343	42	9
Linn	1 71	1 51	14
Marion	1 622	1 05	1
Morrow	29	97	1
Multnomah	1,261	3 81	1
Polk	818	97	1
Tillamook	1	18	
Umatilla	1 18	1 1	1
Union	1 1	1 1	1
Wasco	1 10	89	131
Washington	8	1 009	1
Yamhill	1 08	1 144	88
Totals	8321	34,229	267

Pennoyer's plurality over Cornelius 3 5
Pennoyer s majority 915

The speaker of the house announced that Sylvester Pennoyer of Multnomah county, was elected to the chief executive office for the ensuing four years The announcement was received with applause lo which Gov. Pennoyer responded with a bow.

Gov Moody then rose and in a dignified and admirable manner read his retiring message. When Gov Moody concluded the president announced that Chief Justice Lord would administer the official oath to Gov. Pennoyer This being done the house rang with applause and the new governor proceeded to read his inaugural address. The whole proceeding lasted from 11 A. M. till 2 P M., and at its conclusion both houses adjourned for the day

CALIFORNIA.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Late this afternoon the jury in the case of George D. Gardiner, charged with the murder of Eugene F Gaindon on August 29 of last year, brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree The jury had been out since 12 o'clock yesterday De fendant's attorney will immediately move for a new trial Gaindon had escorted Gardiner s daughter to the Mechanics' fair, and as they had refreshments after leaving there they did not return to her home until rather late Gardiner was much irritated at this, and when he heard them arrive he rushed out and shot young Gaindon as he was walking away.

DIPHTHERIA PREVALENT

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 12 —The prevalence of diphtheria is causing much apprehension in this city During the month of December seventy six cases of that disease and forty seven deaths were reported Forty four cases and fourteen deaths have already been reported this month Six cases were reported yesterday and ten this morning That portion of the city south of Market street is especially infected, owing to the sewerage there being defective

WHALING AT PORT HARFORD

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Jan. 12.—The whalers at Port Harford had an exciting time yesterday A shoal of whales entered the harbor, and three of the monsters were captured One gigantic bull whale when harpooned towed the whalemen several miles out to sea, and was only killed after a desperate struggle Sides Christmas six whales have been taken, aggregating in value $ 600

THE CARMEN'S OMNIBUS TIME

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 12.—The striking carmen of the Geary and Sutter street roads this afternoon put into execution their project of running an opposition to those roads. They run five omnibuses along Post street, which runs parallle with Geary and Sutter Streets The busses were well patronized

CALVIN BRAIT GETS FOURTEEN YEARS

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 12—Calvin Pratt, the civil engineer, who was recently convicted of having swindled the Pacific bank by means of forged checks, was sentenced by Judge Murphy this morning to fourteen years in the state prison at Folsom

FIRE AT SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 12.—This afternoon a row of one story frame buildings, occupied as stores and real estate offices, were destroyed by fire The losses will reach $11 000 insurance about $ 5500

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 12—Cleared, steamer Columbia, Astoria.

Sailed, bk Templar, Seattle bktentine Grace Roberts, Port Townsend

MONTANA

CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY

HELENA, Jan 12.—Gov Hauser read his message to the legislature to-day The territory is out of debt and has $57,000 in the treasury. He recommends an increase in the judiciary, endorses the school system, declares the timber laws repressive of timber land development, favors rival railway lines and shows that over 1000 miles of road will be built next year He urges a liberal policy on the part of the government in the matter of taxation, particularly as to mortgaged property, favors an amendment of the irrigation and desert land laws, so as to give such lands to the government for the general good.

NEVADA

WARDEN OF CARSON PRISON

CARSON, Jan 12.—Frank McCullough, republican, was elected warden of the prison by a unanimous vote of the legislature to-day, the democrats voting for him

STEWART'S ELECTION

CARSON, Jan 12—The legislature in joint convention to-day elected Wm M Stewart U S senator by a vote of 41 out of 64

STATE DISPATCHES

MRS. MARPLE ARRESTED

LAFAYETTE, Jan 12.—Mrs. Marple, mother of R E Marple, accused of the murder of D L Corker, was arrested to-day and committed to jail for being implicated with her son for stealing household goods. She was unable to give $400 bonds

GOSCHEN'S ADDRESS

He Tells his Constituents why he Joined Salis bury's Cabinet.

LONDON Jan 12—Goschen has addressed the electors of the Exchange division of Liverpool. He maintains he is still a liberal and that he called to the support of the government under the influence of a deep conviction that the duty of men of all parties was to close up the cracks, in the face of a common danger threatening the existence of the United Kingdom. He says he believes that a majority of Englishmen are less willing than ever to surrender any portion of the kingdom to the advocates of the plan of campaign The unionists have been able to avert separation and catastrophe, but unwearied patience and unflinching courage are necessary to maintain the victory The Union is the supreme consideration still we must look to other things. The country cannot allow the discontent of 8,000,000 inhabitants of the kingdom to remain to impotence for 20,000,000 We cannot allow this discontent to either paralize our power abroad or destroy our capacity for legislation at home. The separatist party deluded themselves with the idea that a surrender to sedition would secure tranquility to Great Britain On the contrary such a surrender would be another step in the downward course of disintegration and decay I yield to no one in a desire to promote the welfare of the Irish But I utterly repudiate the idea that the popular government is not competent to maintain law and cope with lawless agitation, which, if unchecked, would bring free institutions into disgrace. I have broken life-long ties in joining Lord Salisbury's cabinet, but I am glad to stand with the cordial concurrence of Lord Hartington and a majority of the liberal unionist party"

He asks the electors differing with him on some points to make a similar sacrifice for the sake of the union, their common watchword.

IRELAND

A VICTORIOUS TENANT

DUBLIN, Jan 12.—At Ross Managher, Limerick to-day, Landlord Desmarse attempted to evict a tenant who owes more than £700 rent. The police found the house barricaded There was a pile of stones outside where Father Little was chained in such a way the police would be obliged to molest him if they should attempt to force an entrance into the house. A large crowd gathered and threatened the police who made a charge against the crowd using their batons freely, while the priest, still chained to the door vigorously denounced them Ultimately the landlord agreed to let the tenant have the farm at eighteen years purchase.

AFRICA

A MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS

ROME, Jan 1 —The propaganda has received letters from Catholic missionaries in Uganda, Africa, in which is related the story of the massacre of native Christians there The writers say king Mouanga recently discovered a servant studying a catechism, and being greatly enraged, caused the massacre of 100 negro converts Most of the victims were burned alive Mouanga, the missionaries say, vows he will destroy all the Christians in his kingdom

THE HANGING OF SPROULE

OTTAWA, Jan 12.—Frank Sproule, brother of Robert Sproule, who was hanged in Victoria some time ago for murder, has brought suit for $50,000 damages against the province of British Columbia, for wrongful execution of his brother against an absolute order of the supreme court, and in the face of Henry Beatty s affidavit setting up an alibi for Sproule

MISCELLANEOUS

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan 12.—Arrived—Nordland from New York for Antwerp

LIVERPOOL, Jan 12—Arrived—Sicilian Prince, from New York

NEW YORK, Jan 13.—Arrived—Stes Egypt and Richmond, from Liverpool

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 12—Arrived Sir Arizona, from New York Sailed Nova Scotian, for Baltimore.

Put your Foot Down

In a Hanan shoe and you will find it so. The quality of the material is the skill in shaping the superior workmanship all combine to place the Hanan shoes above all competition Eggert Young & Co special agents for Portland.

Ghirardelli's Eagle Chocolate is superior to any eastern. It does not fear comparison. 15

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Serious Labor Strikes in Various Sections of the East.

THOUSANDS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT

Militia Ordered Out in Virginia—Liability of a Great Coal Famine Throughout New England and Northern New York

RICHMOND, Va, Jan 11—Riotous demonstrations on the part of the striking employes of the Old Dominion steamship company at Newport News occurred to-day A telegram from L. Bremonte, general traffic manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway at Newport News, to the vice-president of the company, says "The strikers have taken possession of pier No —, set fire to the bath house of the Old Dominion Land company, and have perpetrated other outrages" Bremonte asks for an armed force to protect the company's property and to arrest offenders. Judge Peck of Warrick county, has made a formal call upon Gov M K Lee for military aid, and he has taken prompt action in the matter by ordering three companies, two white and one colored, from Richmond, and one white company and one colored company from Hampton, to proceed at once to the scene of the disturbance The Richmond cars left at midnight

UNDER MILITARY RESTRICTION

RICHMOND, Jan 12—There has been no riotous demonstration by the strikers at Newport News since last night. This morning a train with nearly 100 laborers from Albemarle county reached Newport News and the men went to work moving freight, under protection of the state guards A special dispatch from Richmond says: The arbitration committee of the Knights of Labor assembly asked for a conference with Gen Wickham vice president of the road, but he positively refused to arbitrate some of the negroes are very insolent and intimate that there will be bloodshed to night Wednesday of the forces say most of them are armed with revolvers There are only three trains at present running between this city and the strikers

THE COAL STRIKE

A Famine Threatened Thirty Thousand Laborers out of Employment

NEW YORK Jan 1. At the coal exchange to-day it was said a settlement is now all that is wanting to bring the strike to a close Northern New York and Pennsylvania coal is more than a week supply in this city, they say, and every channel to the district is most effectual at present has been stopped There is little possibility of their resumption of traffic until great damage has been done and thousands of men discharged. Many manufacturing establishments have been shut down, large sums lost on unfilled contracts, and again, suffering for

THIRTY THOUSAND MEN IDLE

It was learned this afternoon that at least 150,000 men have been thrown out of employment and that 30 000 persons are suffering As a result of the strike 5 000 coal handlers and strikers are scattered all along the coast, from Providence to this city They have been confident that they would win as they thought they had the coal supply of New England entirely cut off It now seems that the New York and New England railroad has been using cars of every description and rushing hundreds of thousands of tons of coal into New England daily This has been kept secret, but on its leaking out to-day it seems to depress the strikers It is stated that a meeting between a committee of the strikers and representatives of the coal producing companies has been arranged for to-morrow The first advances are said to have been made by the strikers.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 12—A special to the *Times* from Shamokin says: As a result of the coal handlers strike at Pershamoria three collieries suspended operations to-day for an indefinite period Several thousand men and boys are thrown out of work.

A BASTARDLY BUSINESS

Villains Wreck a Passenger Train in Order to Accomplish the Death of the Engineer

KANSAS CITY, Jan 12—The south bound passenger train on the Missouri Pacific extension, which left Omaha last night and was due here this morning, was wrecked near Dunbar, Neb., about midnight. The wreck was caused by the loosening of a rail, done by parties unknown Several spikes and fishplates had been removed and the train, coming along at the rate of thirty miles per hour, plunged fifteen feet down an embankment and landed in a mud gulch. James DeWitt, of Wyandotte, Kas., the engineer, was caught under the boiler and killed The body had not been recovered at last accounts Frank Meneweith, express messenger, whose home is in this city, was intensely hurt and may die A lady, whose name was not learned, was badly hurt, but the other passengers are not seriously injured, so far as is known All were shaken up however and more or less bruised The entire train left the track and the probable loss of life would have been greater except for the sandbank, which broke the fall The Missouri Pacific officials here state that the wreck was the result of a foul attempt upon the life of DeWitt, the engineer They say some of the men engaged in the strike last spring cherished a grudge against DeWitt because he was an active supporter of the company during the great strike. They assert that the wreck near Wyandotte, for which Hamilton has just been tried, was the result of a plot against DeWitt s life The train was not the first to pass over the track as they expected subsequently, they say, a second attempt was made, and last night was the third Several suspicious looking men, it is said, were seen loitering about the station at Dunbar last evening Tracks were found leading from the scene of the wreck which furnish a clue The sheriff and several others are searching the neighborhood, and a reward will be offered for the wreckers A number of California excursionists were among the passengers on the wrecked train

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

KANSAS CITY, Jan 12.—S D Wilson, conductor of the wrecked train, says that fifty two passengers were aboard of the train and that their escape from death was most miraculous Among the passengers hurt is Mrs Armstrong, wife of the superintendent of the asylum for feeble minded persons at San Francisco)

IRISH LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Resolutions Denouncing England s Rule over Ireland, and Asking More Financial Aid

CINCINNATI, Jan 12.—The executive council of the Irish National league of America assembled here to-day, President Egan in the chair Twenty five states were represented A long series of resolutions adopted, on the plan of campaign in Ireland, concludes as follows

Resolved That we stigmatize the intervention of the government as a sham fully partisan proceeding illustrative of the despotic manner in which the liberties of English law is persistently denied to the Irish people and we hereby recall renewed attention to the fact that the government of Ireland is the creature of a special statute legislation and in its normal condition of its executive a savage and irresponsible tyranny

Resolved That we charge it to the course of the British government in every speaking in coercing the legal opinions of its functionaries in proscribing lawful assemblages of citizens in their own towns and districts, in military and police to brutal e a peaceful people and by them to choose representatives in violation, the sanctity of private trusts as shamefully cruelly and vindictively treasonous

Resolved That we appeal to the American people for a continuance of that encouragement and sympathy which has been so abundant and for which we promise that the principle of equity which led them to repudiate imperial tyranny a century ago will be our guidance as they are our inspiration to-day

After the adoption of resolutions of respect to the memory of Gen Logan the council adjourned until to morrow at 10 A M

CRIMINAL CALENDAR

CRIME RICHER THAN DEAD WIVES

CHICAGO Jan 12—The police to-day stopped the funeral of a girl named Lucy Krug aged 18, and who formerly lived at 583 Larrabee street, she having died under suspicious circumstances Soon after several detectives and the deputy coroner and his assistant arrived on the scene In September, 1885, Lawrence Krug, a carpenter, was married to Mrs Heidelmeyer, and Lucy was her daughter Krug and his wife started on a wedding trip to New York, he previously insuring his wife s life for a thousand dollars in the Knights and Ladies of Honor When on their wedding tour Mrs Krug died, and Krug married again in New York He had been at home but a short time when his second wife, whose life had been insured in the same association, also died Two months after her death he married Mrs Linz, who was nine years older than Krug This was in September last. Six weeks later she was married with a broad face She last night was also insured in the same association as the others were During her illness she was attended by Dr Fallstein Suspicions were aroused at her death by the fact of the insurance, which was made out to her daughter, Mrs. Charles Anderson, who was forced by Krug to make over her claims on the insurance to him. Lucy Heidelmeyer on being told that she was unwell called, was insured in the same association and the policy was made payable to her stepfather, Krug He was placed under surveillance Dr Bluthardt will make a postmortem examination of the body.

The funeral cortege was delayed for an hour and a half while a post mortem examination was being held City physicians Bluthardt and Hoist performed the autopsy The result was the announcement that the girl had died from natural causes in the form of ulcerations of the liver and kidneys Krug, who had been drinking whisky hard and cursing in a back room under police guard was released and the cortege moved The coroner's jury adjourned until Friday It has not been generally known until now that when Krug's third wife died the Knights and Ladies of Honor were greatly aroused and secretly exhumed the body Nothing suspicious could be found and the organization paid Krug The insurance policy on the fourth victim lapsed a few weeks ago, but the fact was unknown to the girl or to Krug

THE DEATH PENALTY

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Jan 12.—A special to the *Courier Journal* from Monticello, Ky, states that Granville Prewitt was hung there to-day in the presence of 1000 people His execution was in atonement for the murder of Jarvis Buchanan sister and brother October 12, 1886.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS

STANFORD'S INTERSTATE AMENDMENT VIEWS

NEW YORK, Jan 12.—The *World* this morning editorially says: The debate in the senate upon the interstate commerce bill was notable in that it was partially ended by the ablest of the friends and opponents of that remarkable piece of legislation in practically and economic language Stanford exhibited a mastery of facts essential to a wise system of the government of railways, that made his speech the most practical contribution to the examination of the senate bill of the many which has been developed during the entire discussion of this question. The senate would do well to read the interesting letter in which Stanford explains his views of the existing railway business, but he depends chiefly on convincing the judgment of fair minded men by a statement of unfamiliar facts He does not open the interstate or federal government in interstate commerce carried on by railways, but he insists that this intervention shall restrict only the railways, which interfere in railways by secret rebates and thus put the ends, and that till before the senate would destroy it. Senator Stanford has made a most important contribution to the discussion which has been benefitted by more information with prejudice and intelligence, and upon the ground of which the senate will be compelled to act.

A RURAL TARIFF MEETING

NEW YORK, Jan 12.—A tariff reform meeting under the auspices of the Free Trade club (New York) was held to-night at Cooper Union at which was filled Everett P Wheeler in the chair to-night to-night and presented Jack son S Schultz as chairman of the meeting He said the issue of a revenue tariff and a protective tariff President Cleveland and Secretary Manning were leaded for their statesmanlike manner of presenting the question to congress

Editor W P Dawson of the Charleston *News and Courier* made a stirring plea in favor of reform. The speaker said the south was a democratic farmer declaring that the South was no longer rebellious and only asked for a fair opportunity to reap the fruits of its toil

Henry George was called for at the close of Dawson s address, and he spoke He said he wanted more than tariff reform He wanted to abolish the whole tariff, root and branch. He thought Cleveland s arguments in favor of tariff reform had been weak

DECIDED DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 1.—The commercial exchange, at a meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution, with but little opposition, endorsing the interstate commerce bill, now before congress, and the feature regulating long and short hauls Dr. Furness, of the chamber of commerce this afternoon adopted a resolution opposing the interstate commerce bill in its present shape objecting to the long and short haul clause and favoring the appointment of a commission

YALE ALUMNI GATHERING

WASHINGTON Jan 12.—The reception rooms of Chamberlain s hotel were crowded this evening by a brilliant assemblage of the alumni of Yale college and invited guests, gathered to do honor to President Dwight The toast "Yale the University" was responded to by President Dwight Other toasts were responded to by Secretary Bayard, President Coppee, of Lehigh university, Senator Evarts, Secretary Whitney and others

MAYOR HEWITT'S INDISPOSITION

NEW YORK, Jan 12. Mayor Hewitt's family and immediate friends are beginning to manifest some anxiety in regard to his protracted indisposition He did not rest well last night and suffered no little pain There is a great deal of official work awaiting his return to the city hall The patience of patriots in pursuit of the offices that are to be distributed, is well nigh exhausted

THE "INDIAN MONARCH"

JERSEY CITY, Jan 12 The report circulated yesterday that the attachments against the Indian Monarch had been lifted is incorrect, although the company is making every effort to do all the attachments The "Indian Monarch has not sailed and will not be permitted to leave unless the attachments are satisfied or $40,000 bonds given

KILLED BY THE CARS

WINCHESTER, Va., Jan 12—James Miller, a farmer, and Abel Campbell, a laborer, while crossing the track of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in a sleigh near Charleston, West Virginia, this morning, were struck by a south bound train and both instantly killed.

ANOTHER STRIKE OF COAL MINERS

CLEVELAND, Jan 12—Four hundred coal miners, at the National mines of Waters & Peters, near Washingtonville, Ohio, struck to day for an advance of ten cents per ton

THE BOOM IN NAILS

PITTSBURG, Jan 1.—A meeting of the Western Nail association was held here to-day It was unanimously decided to advance the card rate from $2 40 to $2 60 per keg

THE HOOSIERS

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan 12 —Herman Donker his wife and babe, and wife s father, Fredrick F Smeltz, are all afflicted with trichinosis from eating raw pork sausage

LOGAN AND HENDRICKS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Your leading article of this morning, entitled as above, has the following

The memorial sermon pronounced over Logan last Sunday evening here contained the following sentence

No country had ever a richer legacy in the lives of its great men recently deceased than have we Grant Hancock McClellan Hendricks and now Logan Pure men who having set an example worthy of all praise and all imitation have gone to their rest immemorated in the love of their countrymen

The preacher evidently had forgotten or had never read the record of Hendricks during the great American conflict and subsequent to the war if he would never have associated the names of Logan and Hendricks

You extract from the memorial sermon is as it was printed in THE OREGONIAN What the preacher said, however was "No country ever had a richer legacy in the *home* lives of its great men recently deceased than have we The preacher was specially treating upon the beautiful "home life" of Gen Logan, and threw in parenthetically the reference to the home life of Grant, Hancock, McClellan and Hendricks He was not discussing the political relations of these men at all, only their home life as the connection of remark clearly shows

Of course the preacher smiled a little at the complacent conclusion of THE OREGONIAN that he had forgotten, or had never known the record of Hendricks but, while he knew that political record perfectly, and did not forget it, he did not and does not hesitate to commend his pure and beautiful "home life"

"THE PREACHER"

THE OREGONIAN is glad to know that the fact that Hendricks wasn t accustomed to get drunk or beat his wife is not presented as an excuse for the infamous treason of his whole active life to the cause of liberty, humanity and the nationality of the United States

SUPREME COURT

SALEM Jan 1

ORDERED IN THE Mosier Mission to dismiss appeal Lang and Sandusky submitted Morrow County respondent vs N Hendrix et al Defendant Umatilla county argued and submitted

ORDERED that respondents that his county appellant Appellant Umatilla county argued and submitted

IN THE MATTER of the petition of Thomas Hughes asking for a writ of habeas corpus Petitioner submitted

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WASHINGTON TERRITORY

SUPREME COURT

OLYMPIA Jan 1

IN THE MATTER of the petition of Mrs Mary A Pacific Mission appellee vs Board of Equalization of Pacific county appellant Decision of lower court affirmed.

Eaton & Stanford for appellant Smith for appellee for Burke & Allen

Wyman & Owens vs W C Square appellee Dismissed

Same vs Same Dismissed

Same vs Same Dismissed

Same vs Same